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CULTURAL RESOURCES INTENSIVE SURVEY AND TESTING OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER LEVEE BERMS CRITTENDEN AND DESHA COUNTIES, ARKANSAS AND MISSISSIPPI, SCOTT, CAPE GIRARDEAU AND PEMISCOT COUNTIES, MISSOURI

CONTRACT #DACW66-83-C-0030

ITEM R-846 CARUTHERSVILLE; PEMISCOT COUNTY, MISSOURI

Final Report

Prepared for:

Department of the Army
Memphis District, Corps of Engineers
B-314 Clifford Davis Federal Building
Memphis, Tennessee 38103

Prepared by:

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Nancy W. Clendenen - Project Director

August, 1983

HEARTFIELD, PRICE AND GREENE, INC.

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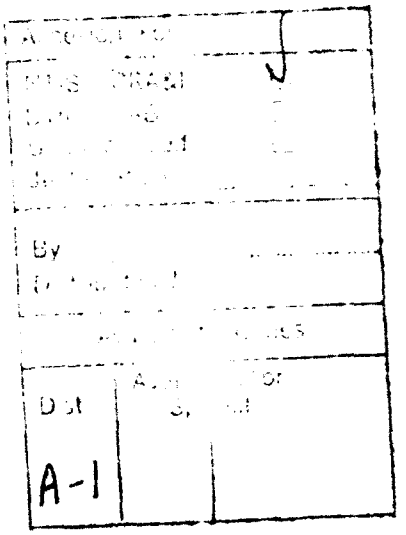

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ABSTRACT

Heartfield, Price and Greene, Inc., of Monroe, Louisiana, was contracted by the Memphis District of the United States Army Corps of Engineers under contract number DACW66-83-C-0030, Item R-846, to conduct a cultural resources survey along the Mississippi River from Station 24/69+00 to Station 31/17+10 on both the riverside and landside of the levee in the vicinity of Caruthersville, Missouri. Subsequently the contract was altered to include only that area from Station 26/0+00 to Station 28/0+00. However, before receiving this contract amendment all the area in the original contract had been surveyed for cultural resources and is reported in this document.

A total of 180 cultural resources was recorded. All are historic. Of these, only 12 are located between Station 26/0+00 to Station 28/0+00, riverside; the area to be impacted by proposed Corps of Engineers action. Included in these 12 sites are three archeological sites and nine architectural sites.

A total of 168 cultural resources, three archeological and 165 standing structures, were located in the areas omitted by the contract revision.

Of the 180 sites recorded, one, the Caruthersville Water Tower, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Another, the Riverview Museum (Frisco Depot), has been considered and rejected for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Three structures are considered potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

No other sites are believed potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Two architectural sites will be impacted by the proposed work. Neither is considered significant. No other cultural resources will be impacted by the proposed project. Thus, no recommendations for the management of any of the cultural properties are made.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Description of Project

Heartfield, Price and Greene, Inc., of Monroe, Louisiana, was contracted by the Memphis District of the United States Army Corps of Engineers under contract number DACW66-83-C-0030, Item R-846, to conduct a cultural resources survey along the Mississippi River in the vicinity of Caruthersville, Missouri, in Pemiscot County (Figure 1-1). Originally this contract called for a survey of both sides of the levee from Station 24/69+00 to Station 31/17+10. The effective survey width on the riverside was from the centerline of the levee to the top bank of the river (152.4 meters). The effective survey width on the landside was from the centerline of the levee to 500 feet (152.4 meters) landwards.

As field work was being completed, the item area was revised and the contract amended by a contract change dated March 22, 1983, and received by Heartfield, Price and Greene, Inc. on March 29, 1983.

The amendment reduced the item area to the riverside; that is, from the centerline of the levee to top bank riverside from Station 26/0+00 to Station 28/0+00.

Regulatory Criteria

The survey was conducted in partial fulfillment of the Memphis District's obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (PL 89-665), as amended; the National Environment Policy Act of 1969 (PL 91-190); Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of Cultural Environment," 13 May 1971 (36 FR 8921); Preservation of Historic and Archeological Data, 1974 (PL 93-291), as amended; and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800).

The National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation of significance (36CFR Part 60.6) were applied to all cultural resources identified. These criteria are:

> "The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects of State and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history" (36CFR Part 60.6).

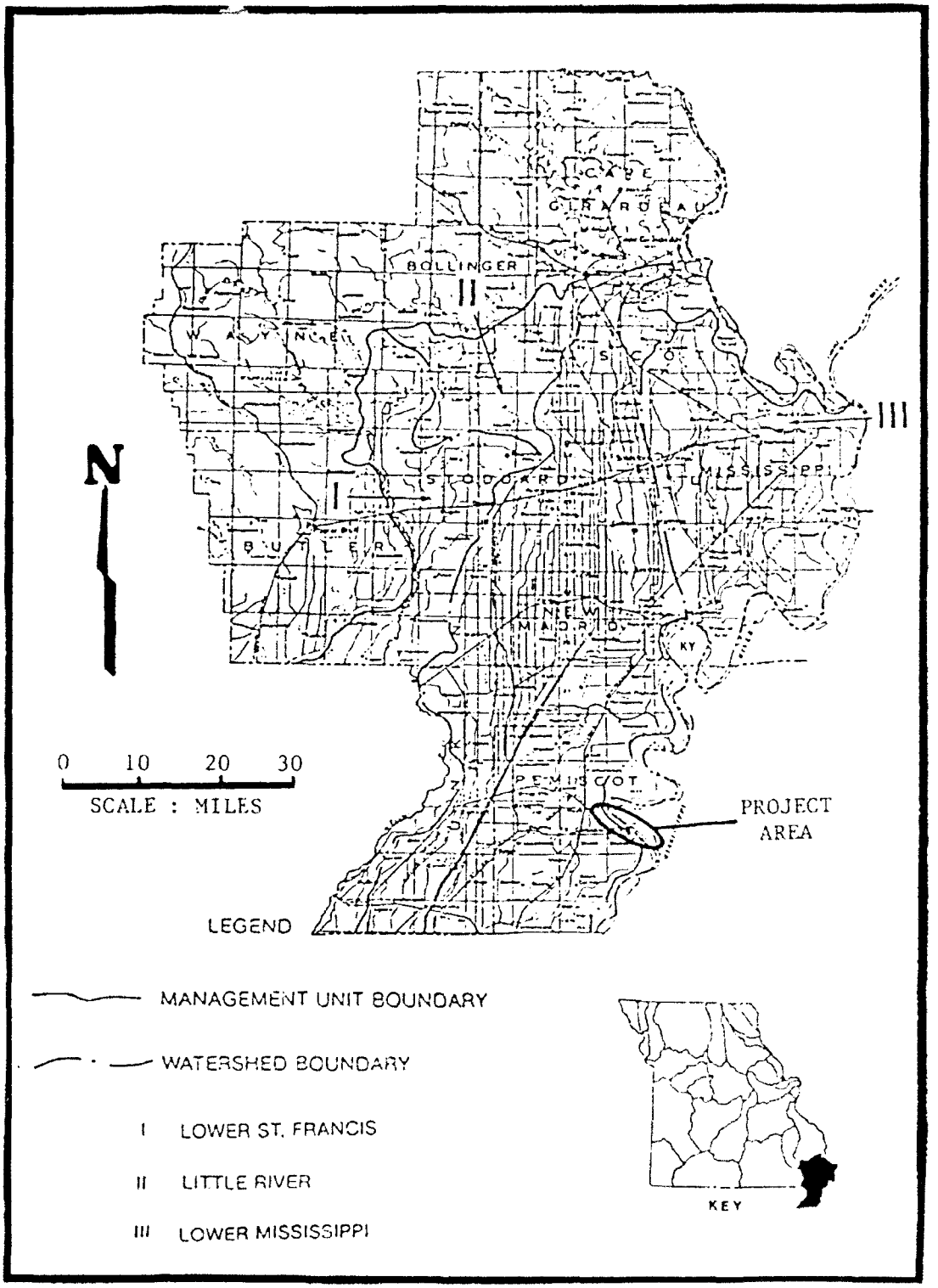


Figure 1-1. Project Location. Base map from Lower St. Francis/Lower Mississippi Management Unit, Missouri State Plan, Draft 1982.

It should be noted that certain classes of cultural resources are not ordinarily considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. These are:

- cemeteries, birth places or graves of historic people;
- properties primarily of a religous or commemorative nature;
- properties that have been moved or reconstructed;
- properties that have become significant within the last 50 years.

1.2 Scope, Time Frame and Personnel

The Scope of Work (Descriptions/Specifications) is included in Appendix A. This document sets forth tasks and conditions for the cultural resources investigations. Heartfield, Price and Greene, Inc. began background research for the project on March 1, 1983. On-the-ground survey was conducted between March 18th and March 25th, 1983. Background investigations continued throughout the on-the-ground survey interval.

The project principal investigator was Lorraine Heartfield, Ph.D. The project director was Nancy W. Clendenen. Cultural resources archival investigations were conducted by William Moore and Nancy W. Clendenen. The environmental overview was prepared by Edward L. Beene. The field work was directed by Nancy W. Clendenen and assisted by William Moore, Michael R. Madden and Tony Dieste. Report preparation was a joint effort by the project staff and principal investigator.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 Physiography

The study area is located along the river bank and in the level to nearly level floodplain of the Mississippi River and is classified as part of the Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium land resource. The elevations in the study area range from 79.25 meters (260 feet) to 85.34 meters (280 feet) above mean sea level (AMSL). To the north, south and west the land remains flat to gently rolling. To the east lies the Mississippi River (U.S.G.S. 1971 Caruthersville and Tennemo 7.5' quadrangle maps).

The natural drainages near the study area include Pemiscot Bayou to the southwest and Little River and Elk Chute to the northwest. These are all small, slow-moving streams which, before artificial drainage projects were completed, meandered widely and often overflowed their banks (U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. 1971:40).

Several types of natural physiographic features are found near the study area. These include relict natural levees, meander belts and scars and remnants of old channels and lakes resulting from frequent overbank flooding and river migrations.

2.2 Alluvial History

According to Fisk (1944:Plate 15), the Mississippi meander belts in the study area include portions of stages G and J as well as portions of 13 stages of the present (modern) meander belt. These are shown in Figure 2-1.

Stage G is described among the related E, F, G and H stages and represents the "gradual diversion of the Ohio River into the Yazoo meander belt and the establishment of the H stage Mississippi-Ohio junction near St. Joseph, Louisiana" (Fisk 1944:41). According to Fisk (1944:Table 4) the G stage dates between ±2500 B.P. and ±3000 B.P.

The J stage represents the late abandonment of the upper Tensas course of the Mississippi River and was dated by Fisk to ±2200 B.P. (Fisk 1944:Table 4).

The present (modern) meander belt was described by Fisk in 20 stages. These were numbered 1-20. Present in the study area are portions of stages 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18 and 19. Fisk dated belts 1-14 between ±400 B.P. and ±2000 B.P. Belt 18 was dated at 180 B.P. (A.D. 1820) while belt 19 was dated at 110 B.P. (A.D. 1890).

Saucier's (1974) interpretations of the alluvial history of the Caruthersville portion of the Mississippi Valley are more generalized than those of Fisk. He places the entire study area within the No. 5 Mississippi River Meander Belt. This is the youngest of five belts (1-5) that comprise the modern belt system. Saucier notes, however, that "the No. 5 meander belt north of Memphis may contain landforms that are anywhere in age from 0 to 6,000 years (Saucier 1974:22).

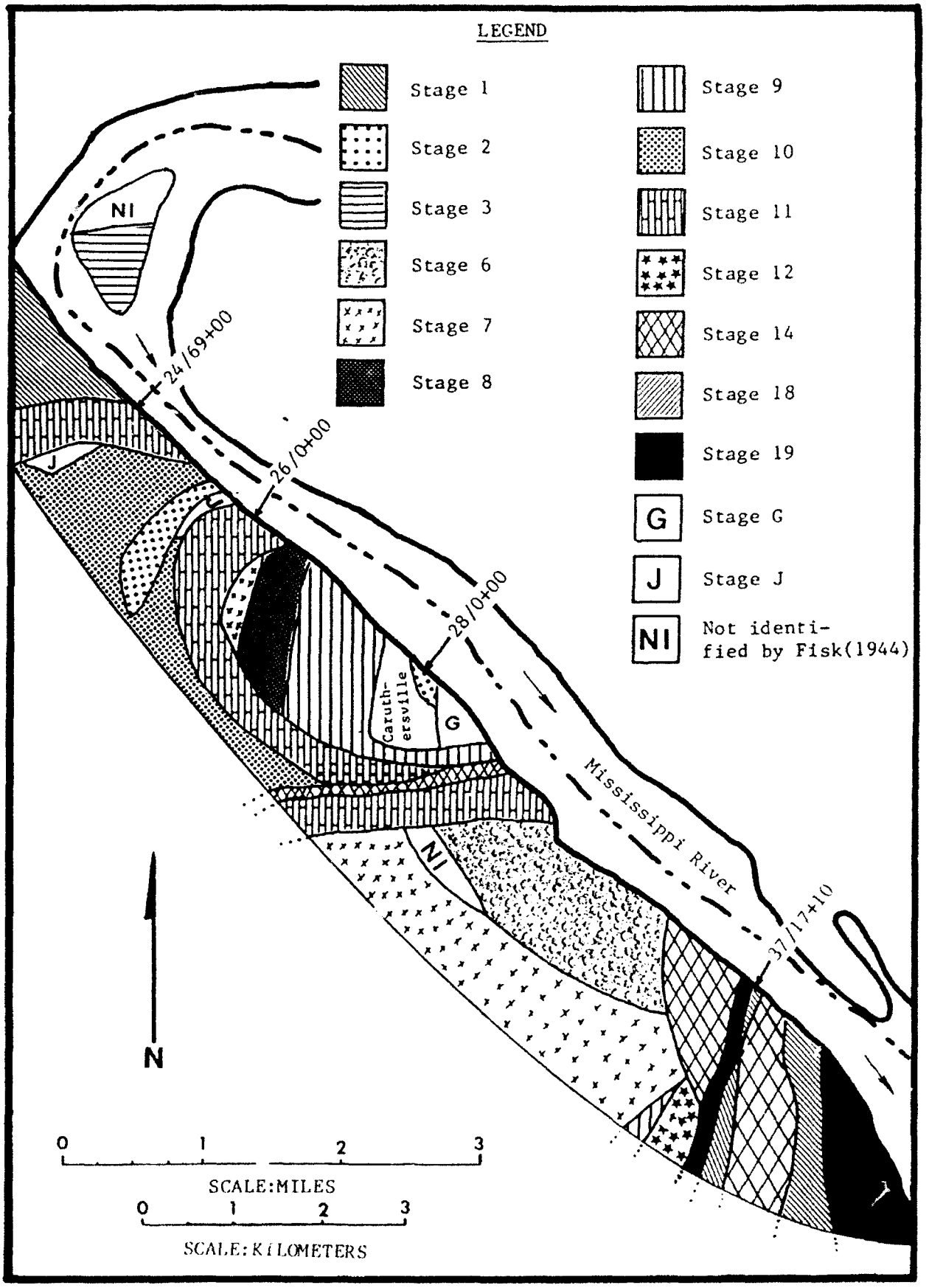


Figure 2-1. Alluvial History of the Study Area After Fisk 1944.

2.3 Geology

Koenig (1961:13) describes the study area as being composed of Tertiary-Quarternary system deposits. The Tertiary deposits are of the Jackson-Claiborne groups (Fisk 1944:Figure 7). The Quaternary deposits are Recent alluvium (Fisk 1944:63) laid down by the Mississippi River and its tributaries in the area. Koenig (1961:136) notes that the total thickness of this latter material is commonly more than 100 feet in thickness. Therefore, consideration of the underlying geological deposits is not applicable to this study.

2.4 Soils

The soils in the study area belong to the Commerce-Crevasse-Caruthersville association (U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. 1969) (Figures 2-2, 2-3). This association is found in an area within two to four miles (3.22 to 6.44 kilometers) of the Mississippi River as well as in overflow channel areas on the floodplain (U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. 1971:3). This association ranges from nearly level to very gently undulating soils that are somewhat poorly drained to those excessively drained on natural levees adjacent to the Mississippi (U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. 1971:3).

Of the Commerce-Crevasse-Caruthersville association, Commerce soils make up 65%, Crevasse soils 15%, Caruthersville 10%. Cooter and Hayti soils comprise the remaining 10%. No Cooter soils have been identified in the study area.

Specific soils in the study area are Caruthersville very fine sandy loam, sandy substratum variant, Commerce clay loam, Commerce silt loam, Crevasse loamy sand, Crevasse silt loam and Hayti silty clay loam.

Caruthersville series soils consist of deep, light-colored, moderately well drained soils. The surface layer is generally a dark grayish-brown very fine sandy loam about 27.94 centimeters (11 inches) thick. Below this, to a depth of 304.8 centimeters (120 inches), is a dark grayish-brown silt loam or very fine sandy loam which is calcareous, friable and mottled (U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. 1971:4).

The Commerce series of soils consist of deep, dark grayish-brown, somewhat poorly drained, nearly level and nearly neutral soils. Typically, the surface layer is about 22.86 centimeters (9 inches) thick and consists of a dark grayish-brown silt loam. Below this the subsoil is a grayish-brown and dark-gray silty clay to about 50.8 centimeters (20 inches) with mottling in the lower part. Below this, to a depth of greater than 127 centimeters (50 inches), is a grayish-brown silt loam with dark brown mottling (U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. 1971:5).

Crevasse series soils consist of deep, dark grayish-brown, medium acid, excessively drained sandy soils. Typically, the surface layer is a dark grayish-brown loamy sand about 20.32 centimeters (8 inches) thick. Below that is found a light brownish-gray loamy sand or a sand which is mostly quartz to a depth of 152.4 centimeters (60 inches) (U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. 1971:7).

Hayti silty clay loam is a deep, poorly drained, nearly level soil. The surface is a very dark grayish-brown silty clay loam about 15.26 centimeters

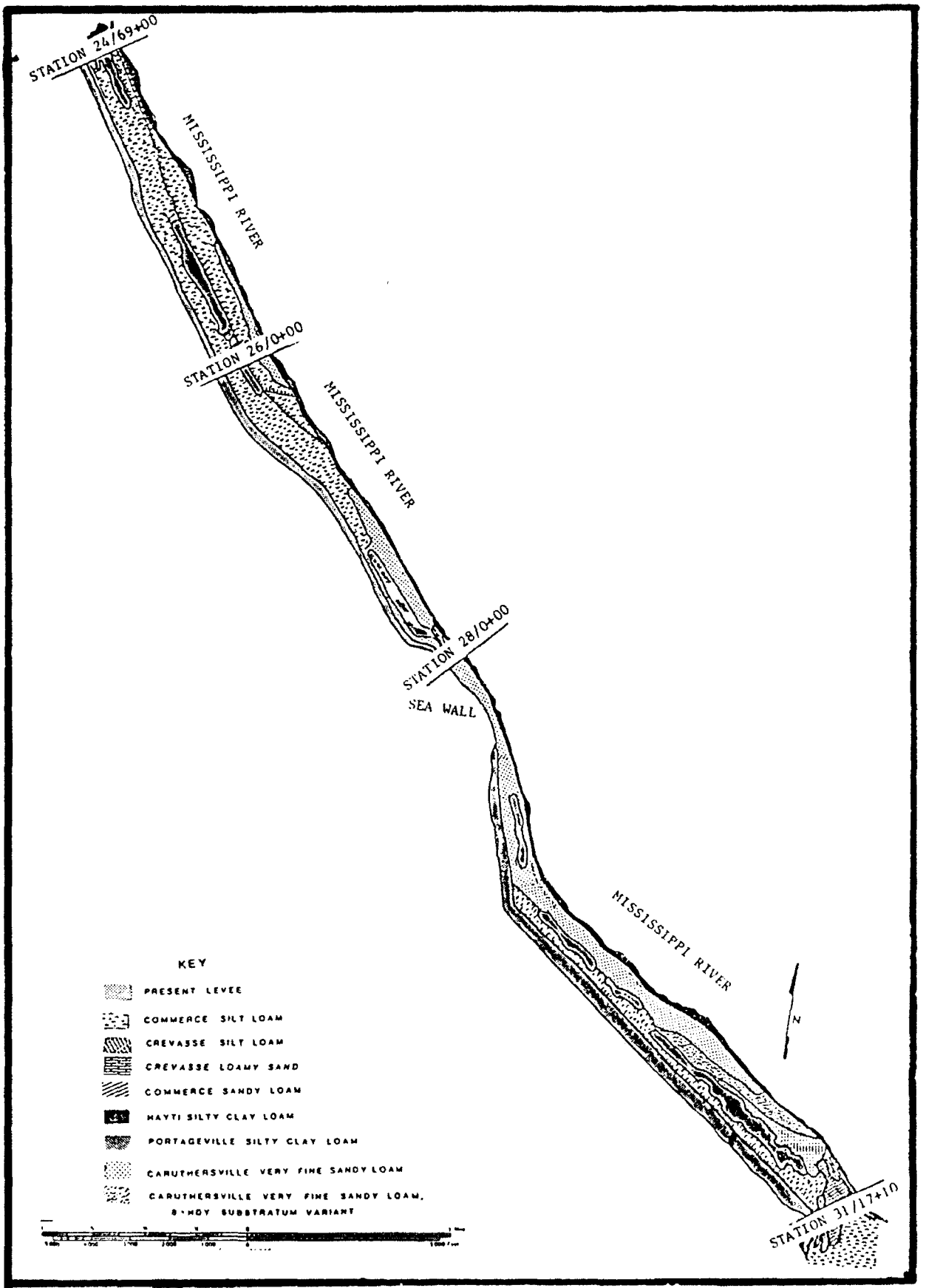


Figure 2-2. Soils, Riverside P oject Area. Station 24/69+00 to Station 31/17+10. Base Map from U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. 1969.

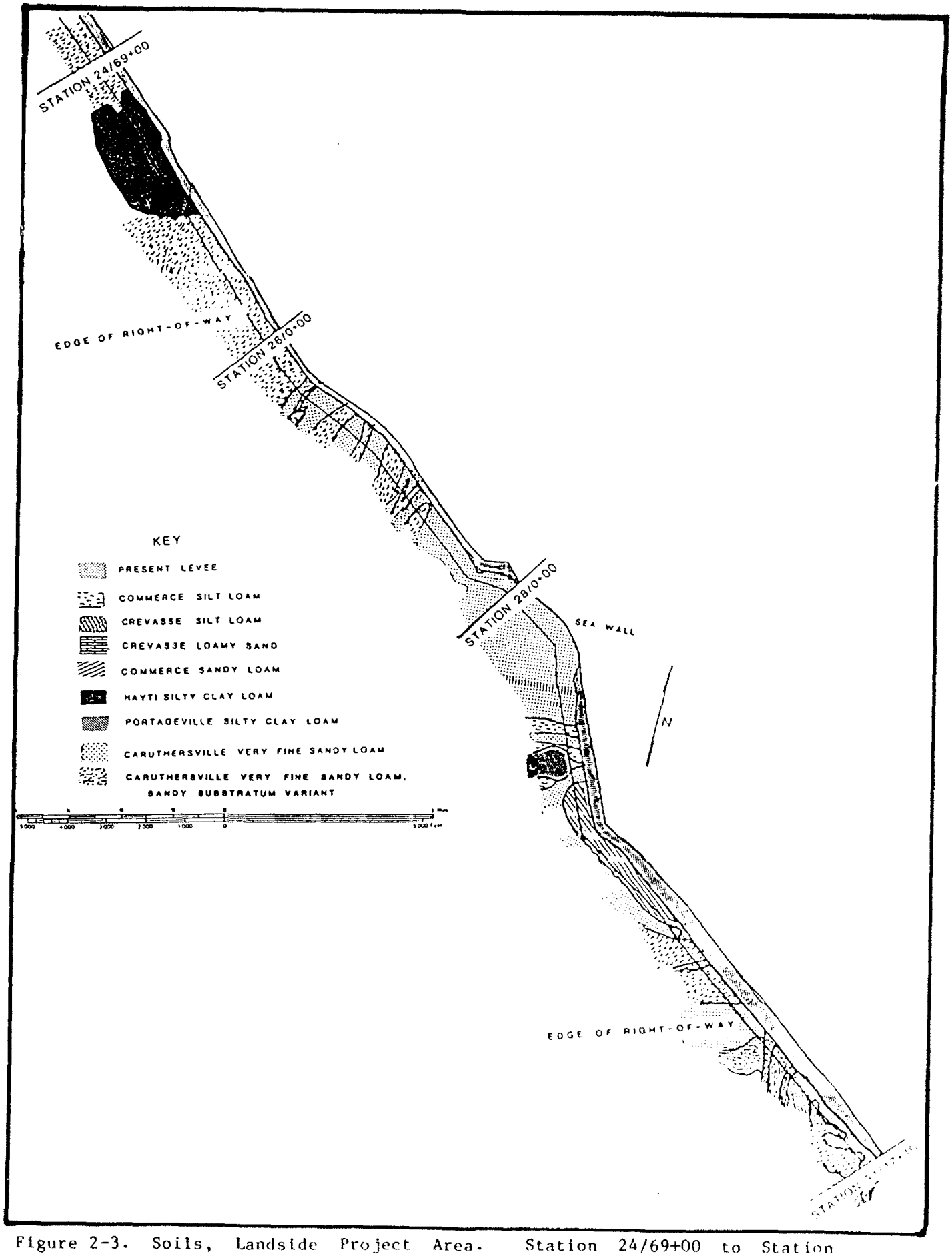


Figure 2-3. Soils, Landside Project Area. Station 24/69+00 to Station 31/17+10. Base Map from U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. 1969.

(6 inches) thick. Below this, to a depth of 93.98 centimeters (37 inches), is a dark-gray silty clay loam with thin strata of coarse and fine texture. Below this, to a depth of 147.32 centimeters (58 inches), is a mottled dark grayish-brown and heavy, gray silt loam (U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. 1971:11).

2.5 Paleoenvironment

The discussion of the paleoenvironment will be limited to 20,000 B.P. (before present) as this is generally believed to be the time of entry of Early Man to North America. Principal references for the discussion include Wharton (1978), Harshberger (1958), Simpson (1941, 1945) and Mosimann and Martin (1975).

A brief synopsis of major chronological events since 20,000 B.P. according to Wharton (1978) is provided. At 20,000 B.P. the Wisconsin Glacial Stage was at its peak, with its coolest temperature and southernmost extension of glaciers. By 14,000 B.P., the boreal forest had retreated to the north and sea level for the Gulf of Mexico had begun to rise. A warming trend started prior to 14,000 B.P. and accelerated through 10,000 B.P. The Wisconsin Glacial Stage ended in 10,000 B.P. (Miller 1974). The hypsithermal period began approximately 9,000 B.P. and continued for 3,000 years. By 2,500 B.P., the sea level had risen to present-day levels. A world-wide cooling trend was experienced in the 16th century (Wharton 1978).

Paleobotany

According to Harshberger (1958), the ancestral forest of the present-day forest in the study area began migrating to the area after the beginning of the glacial retreat at the end of the Wisconsin Glacial period. The ancestral forests, remnants of a large Miocene deciduous forest that virtually covered the United States east of the Mississippi River, were located through the central-eastern United States. As the glaciers retreated further north, the ancestral forest migrated south, east and north in concentric waves similar to those associated with a stone tossed in the water. Harshberger's proposed order of invasion is as follows:

WIND CARRIED SEEDS

1. *Picea alba* (=*P. canadensis*) (White spruce), farthest north	6. *Betula papyrifera* (Papa Birch)
2. *Picea nigra* (=*P. mariana*), (Black spruce), farthest north	7. *Abies balsamea* (Balsom fir)
3. *Latrix americana* (=*P. laricina*) (Spruce)	8. *Pinus strobus* (White pine)
4. *Populus balsamifera* (Cottonwood)	9. *Thuja occidentalis* (Eastern arborvitae)
5. *Populus tremuloides* (Quaking asp)	10. *Ulmus americana* (American elm)
	11. *Acer saccharum* (Sugar maple)
	12. *Tsuga canadensis* (Canada hemlock)

ANIMAL CARRIED SEEDS

13. *Quercus rubra* (Red oak)	16. *Castania americana* (=*dentata*) (Papa Birch)
14. *Fagus americana* (American buck)	17. *Juglans nigra* (Black walnut)
15. *Quercus alba* (White oak)	

With the exception of chestnuts (Castanea), which have been killed by the chestnut blight, the migratory forest contained the same genera that are present today. These genera include oaks (Quercus), ashes (Fraxinus) and hickories (Carya) (Harshberger 1958). It is believed that the understory also resembled the present-day vegetation.

Paleozoology

Many exotic forms of animal life existed in the study area. According to Mosimann and Martin (1975), there were three genera of elephants, six genera of giant edentates, 15 genera of ungulates and various giant rodents and carnivores north of Mexico. Surely many of these were forest denizens and occurred in the study area. Maps presented by Simpson (1945) indicate that the genus Tapirus (tapirs) occurred in the study area. Mosimann and Martin (1975) stated that four genera of giant ground sloths were present in the United States, including Megatherium. As the study area was forested, it is highly probable that these forms did exist in the study area. Simpson (1941) stated that three large felines also inhabited the area. These include the puma (Felis concolour), jaguar (Panthera onca) and the giant jaguar (Panthera atrox).

By 15,000 B.P. the large megafauna had given way to the faunal species found during modern times.

2.6 Climate

The average temperature in Pemiscot County is 15.83 degrees Centigrade (60.5 degrees Fahrenheit) with extremes of 42.22°C. (108°F) occurring in the summer and -22.22°C. (-8°F.) in the winter (U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. 1971:43).

2.7 Modern Flora

The study area is located in Harshberger's (1958) Lower Alluvial Forestland of the Arkansas-Louisiana District and in the Southeastern Lowlands Region (Steyermark 1963). Both authors describe a hydric bottomlands forest area on swampland, depending on frequency and duration of floodwaters. The dominants include Bald cypress (Taxidium distichum), oaks (Quercus lyrata, Q. phellos, Q. nigra), hickory (Carya aquatica), swamp cottonweed (Populus heterophylla), maple (Acer rubrum), gum (Nyssa sylvatica), ash (Fraxinus tomentosa), buttonbush (Cephalanthus occidentalis), honey locust (Gleditsia aquatica), water elm (Planera aquatica), wisteria (Wisteria macrostachya), grape (Vitis palmata) and corkwood Leitneria floridana (Harshberger 1958; Steyermark 1963).

In addition to the above, Steyermark (1963) lists the following dominant herbaceous and aquatic species: Giant cone (Arundinaria gigantea), Beak-sedge (Rhynchospora), Caric sedge (Carex louisianica), Wolfiella floridana, Hymenocallis occid, Iris (Iris fulva), Thalia dealbata, fanwort (Cambomba carolinians), Linceolata, Seedbox (Ludwigia glandulosa), Button crynge (Eryngium prostratum), Cadium digitatum, Lysimachia radicans, Asclepias pere, Hydrolea uniflora, Swamp water willow (Justicia ovata), Buttonweed (Diodia virginiana), Candia uniflora, Cayaponia grandifolia, Spilanthes anea var. repens and Camphor weed (Pluchea camphorata).

This type of forest provides an abundance of berries and nuts, as well as providing an excellent cover for game. Also various medicinal and poisoning species are present in such a forest.

2.8 Modern Fauna

As the study area is located on the Mississippi River, a vast amount of aquatic fauna is available. Fishes include the following families: sturgeon (Acipenseridae), paddlefish (Polyodontidae), bowfish (Amiidae), pickerel (Esocidae), suckers (Catastomidae), catfish (Ictaluridae), temperate basses (Percichthyidae), sunfishes and bass (Centrarchidae) and drum (Sciaenidae). Turtles include snapping turtles (Chelydridae) and softshell turtles (Trionychidae). The frogs include the family of true frogs (Ranidae). The invertebrates include the clams (Phylum pelecypoda) and crayfish (Cambrus and Procambrus).

Terrestrial fauna available as a food source are limited to the aves and mammalia. Many families of avifauna may have been utilized as a food source. Families used today include ducks, geese and swans (Anatidae), turkey (Meleagridae), quail (Phasianidae) and dove (Columbidae).

Mammalian families utilized today include the squirrels (Sciuridae), rabbits (Leporidae), raccoon (Procyonidae), bear (Ursidae) and deer (Cervidae).

Clearing of forests and intensive cultivation have caused a decrease in the wildlife population. Some types of wildlife have adapted to the changed conditions. Prominent among these are muskrat (Cricetidae) and mink (Mustelidae) who find a suitable habitat in the ditches built for drainage, and mourning doves (Columbidae) who find grain lost during harvest a year round source of food (U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. 1971:42).

In the immediate area of Caruthersville, on the riverside of the levee, is located a large roost of red-winged blackbirds (Icteridae) and starlings (Sturnidae). This roost, and other similar ones in the county, are causing a health problem because these birds carry histoplasmosis. At the present time no solution to this problem has been found.

2.9 Human Settlement and Habitat Exploitation

Because none of the physiographic features on or near the surface in the study area predate the G stage of the Mississippi River stages, no evidence of man predating 3000 B.P. is anticipated. In fact, because the entire study area is adjacent to the modern Mississippi River and has been subjected to extensive overbank flooding during modern times, it is doubtful that any prehistoric remains will be found on or near the surface.

Throughout the history of the study area (since before 3,000 years ago) it has been part of a riverine environment; lacking prominent landforms other than alluvial levee deposits. Permanent human settlement in the area would have been difficult due to seasonal flooding and the discomforts of insects and dense vegetation. However, rich floral and faunal resources would have been available for exploitation. Thus, it is speculated that the study area provided resource exploitation rather than settlement. This exploitation was

probably seasonal, based on availability of resources as well as flood conditions. Camps were probably located on natural levees and were small and temporary.

The study area offered early Euro-Americans an array of natural resources such as fur bearing animals, timber and food stuffs. Evidence of this kind of exploitation is anticipated to be limited because land use would have been sparse with no permanent settlement. However, the location of the study area, adjacent to the active channel of the Mississippi River, provided Euro-Americans potential access for shipping of goods (and people) into and out from the region. Because permanent settlement and construction on the landscape accompany commercial enterprises, historic materials reflecting this aspect of regional settlement history are anticipated.

3.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

3.1 Previous Archeological Investigations

Early Investigations

American archeology as a scientific discipline is a relatively recent phenomenon. According to Willey and Sabloff (1974:40), "As of 1840, American archaeology as a scholarly entity simply did not exist." As the United States expanded its boundaries westward, it became apparent that North America possessed copious remains of prehistoric peoples in the form of mounds, earthworks and large village sites. An increased interest in the discovery and description of antiquities followed and developed into what is described by Willey and Sabloff (1974:42) as the Classificatory-Descriptive Period (1840-1914) of American archeology. During this time archeology became an established vocation. Museums, universities, scientific societies and government sponsored expeditions were designed to locate and record sites and collect specimens for their collections.

It was during the Classificatory-Descriptive Period that the first systematic study of the prehistory of the Mississippi Valley was conducted. Squier and Davis (1848) were commissioned by the Smithsonian Institution, with the support of the American Ethnological Society, to examine the mounds of the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys in order to address the question of the origin of these tumuli. Although they believed they were constructed by a great race of mound builders, their study represents the first regional study of the antiquities of the Mississippi Valley and resulted in an impressive number of site plans along the Mississippi River.

Toward the end of the 19th century a number of investigations were carried out. Evers (1880) conducted a study of pottery vessels collected in southeastern Missouri. It is early studies like this which provided the basis for later interpretations of artifacts in adjacent areas such as northeast Arkansas.

William H. Holmes (1886) published his study of Mississippi Valley ceramics in which he divided the valley into upper, middle and lower provinces. Holmes (1886:371) described the middle province as "remarkably homogenous." His (1903) later work on pottery of the eastern United States subdivided the Middle Mississippi Province into several regions which were based on environmental rather than typological criteria.

Cyrus Thomas (1891, 1894) visited and described approximately 2000 prehistoric mound sites in the eastern and central portions of the United States.

Louis B. Houck recorded or documented the locations of many prehistoric mounds and prehistoric non-mound sites in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Houck 1908). Although several of these sites are in the vicinity of Caruthersville, none is within the project areas.

During the period 1910-1911, Clarence B. Moore (1911) conducted a series of investigations throughout the southeastern United States, including the Mississippi Valley.

Adams and Walker (1942) did a surface survey of New Madrid County, the county just north of Pemiscot.

Phillips, Ford and Griffin (1951) produced a major work with their "Archaeological Survey in the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley." This was followed by Phillips' work in the Yazoo Basin (1970). Both of these studies are valuable for the understanding of southeast Missouri archeology. Steven Williams (1954) wrote an extensive study on the Mississippian Culture in southeast Missouri.

Chapman and Anderson (1955) reported on the Campbell site, a proto-historic site in Pemiscot County.

Recent Investigations

Four recent surveys have been conducted in the project vicinity. In the city of Caruthersville, the FHA Senior Citizens Housing Project Site was surveyed by Price and Fischer (1979) and an intensive survey of the England Park and French City Park was conducted by Grantham (1980). Along the levee, work was conducted by Kleinhans (1980). On the Belle Fountain Ditch and tributaries project, a cultural resources survey was conducted by Iroquois Research Institute (LeeDecker 1978).

Other research, outside the project vicinity, has been conducted which is relevant to a better understanding of the project area. R. A. Marshall (1965) completed an archeological investigation of Interstate 55 through New Madrid and Pemiscot Counties. J. R. Williams did studies of land leveling in southeast Missouri in 1967, 1968 and 1972. He also published on the Baytown phase in the Cairo Lowlands (Williams 1974).

Major work in southeast Missouri was done by John Hopgood in a study of an archeological survey of Portage Open Bay (Hopgood 1969a) and a study of Baytown pottery traditions (Hopgood 1969b).

Chapman and Evans (1977) reported on the Lilborn Site; and Cottier and Southard (1977) reported on the Towosahgy Site, both major Mississippian sites in southeast Missouri.

In 1978 the Iroquois Research Institute (Dekin et al 1978) produced a major study predicting cultural resources in the Saint Francis River Basin. Price et al (1978) conducted a preliminary literature review on the cultural resources for the M & A Power Corporation powerline through New Madrid, Dunklin and Pemiscot Counties. This was followed by a survey of that line (Price 1979) and then a predictive model of archeological site frequency (Price and Price 1980).

McNerney and Fischer have completed several projects in the area including work on Wyatt and Hubbard Lake Berms (McNerney and Fischer 1978); and McNerney undertook cultural resources literature search for the St. Johns Bayou-New Madrid Floodway (McNerney 1979).

A cultural resources survey of an outlet ditch in Mississippi County was conducted by Berwick (1978).

In 1981, a cultural resource survey of the Bootheel of Missouri was done by T. C. Klinger (1981) and Sturdevant (1981) completed a cultural resource survey of a spillway watershed ditch in Mississippi County.

A state plan for Missouri was drafted by Weichman (1982).

4.0 CULTURAL SEQUENCE

4.1 Prehistoric Sequence

The prehistoric sequence which follows is organized into six temporal periods: Early Man, Paleo-Indian, Dalton, Archaic, Woodland and Mississippian. These temporal periods are also defined as cultural traditions by most archeologists.

Early Man (12,000+ B.C.)

The archeological record documents man's presence for at least the last 12,000 years in North America. It has long been debated whether the record is older. Recent research in the midwestern and northeastern United States indicates man has occupied these regions longer than previously believed. The Schriver Site in northwest Missouri contains an archeological horizon below a fluted point horizon (Reagan and Evans 1976). The lower horizon has been dated at 18,000 B.P. by thermoluminescence (Reagan and Evans 1976:149). Slightly earlier dates have been reported from the lower levels of the Meadowcroft rock shelter in Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al 1975). The context of cultural material and the dates from these early horizons at both sites have been challenged. However, they do show that the early portion of the well-established prehistoric chronology of the Midwest may be subject to revision in the future.

It is doubtful that evidence of early man exists in the study area. Note that the study area is composed of numerous Mississippi River channel remnants. It is assumed that these channels, while part of the active stream course, would have removed the earlier sediments rather than buried them.

Paleo-Indian (12000-8000 B.C.)

The original discoveries of the earliest occupation of man were in the High Plains where a distinctive style of projectile points was found in association with now extinct mammals. The sites were various locations at which large Pleistocene mammals had been ambushed and killed. The projectile points found with the animals were large, well made, fluted lanceolates (Haynes 1964). It is generally believed that during the Paleo-Indian period small bands of individuals followed the big game in a nomadic pattern. Thus, the settlement patterns of the Paleo-Indian would have been a series of small campsites located in the areas where the herds congregated, such as near water sources.

Evidence of early man in the Midwest primarily consists of fluted points found on the surface of upland sites near major streams (Griffin 1952:353; 1968:125-126). Chapman's (1975:Figure 4-3) survey of the fluted points found in Missouri shows none found in Pemiscot County. Only one was reported from each of the neighboring counties, Dunklin and New Madrid.

Based on the alluvial history of the study area, evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation is not anticipated.

Dalton (8000-7000 B.C.)

Chapman (1975:96) has proposed that the Dalton period represents a time in Missouri during which the climate was beginning to change to a post-glacial pattern, and prehistoric groups were beginning to adapt to the local environment. The occurrence of the Dalton projectile point coincides with this period. The archeological evidence suggests that the settlement pattern consists of small, transitory campsites. The tool kits of Dalton groups do not significantly differ from the preceding Paleo-Indian period, suggesting a continued dependence on the hunting of game. It seems probable, however, that more efficient exploitation of local environments was occurring.

As indicated by Morse (1971), Dalton settlement was virtually composed of sedentary bands occupying distinct drainages. An alternative hypothesis implied by Schiffer (1975) indicates that those groups of Dalton were indeed sedentary but that it is unlikely that they would demarcate their social boundaries in regard to drainage basins "unless it was adaptively propitious to do so" (Schiffer 1975:256). He (Schiffer) argues that the banana shaped basins present within the western lowlands would not have formed natural liveable units as varying drainage basins do contain varying amounts of the available and exploitable resources necessary for the basic survival of the band. He (Schiffer 1975:164) concludes that these Dalton groups or bands, occupied territories which did indeed cross-cut major physiographic and/or resource zones, regardless of drainage boundaries.

The Southeast Riverine Region (Chapman 1980) appears to have a concentration of Dalton Serrated Points similar to those found in the Lower Missouri Valley. In the Bootheel area, Dalton points, which may represent an intermediate form between Clovis fluted and Dalton serrated, have been found (Chapman 1975:125). According to Chapman (1975:126) archeological evidence for the Dalton culture in the Bootheel region is very incomplete at this time and most inferences regarding this culture must be made from collections from nearby areas, especially northeastern Arkansas. Grantham (1980:7) points out that no separate Dalton period is yet identified for the area.

None of the sediments in the study area are of sufficient antiquity to contain Dalton remains.

Archaic (7000 B.C. - 1000 B.C.)

Throughout the eastern United States the Archaic is marked by the development of regional cultural traditions (Caldwell 1958; Dragoo 1976:11). The various communities of plants and animals upon which prehistoric populations were dependent reached their modern distribution near the close of the Archaic period. In the Midwest, however, a period of climatic stress occurred during the first half of the Archaic period. Depending upon the region, various adaptive strategies were developed to meet this climatic stress. Overall, during the Archaic, prehistoric societies began to successfully exploit their local environment. This long sequence is divided into three parts: Early, Middle and Late.

Early Archaic Period (7000-5000 B.C.). The climatic pattern of warming and/or drying began to have a substantial effect on the environment of the Midwest during the Early Archaic. Large areas were invaded by prairie,

which progressively moved east (Wright 1968; King and Lindsay 1976). The archeological evidence suggests that, depending upon the local changes in the environment, prehistoric populations began to rely more on the local resources (Dragoo 1976; Griffin 1968). In Missouri the settlement patterns do not substantially change from the preceding periods. Sites are small and are inferred to be mainly small transitory hunting camps with a few strategically located base camps (Chapman 1975:128). Dalton materials as well as Hardin, Cache River and Graham Cave points are found in sites of this period (Grantham 1980:7).

Little is known of the period in the Little River Lowland area although it is better known to the west (Grantham 1980:7). Chapman (1975:157) believes that this period has been largely neglected, probably because the sites are often deeply buried beneath deposits laid down toward the end of the period. He feels that in the Southeast Riverine Region old soil surfaces, particularly the old natural levees along small streams, are the most likely areas to find Early Archaic sites.

It is unlikely that remains of this period will be found in the study area because the sediments are not of sufficient age.

Middle Archaic Period (5000 B.C. - 3000 B.C.). Modern distributions of plants and animals were established near the end of the Middle Archaic (King and Lindsay 1976; King and Allen 1977). Archeological evidence in the Midwest suggests that subsistence practices had shifted to intensive utilization of localized resources. The forest and riverine environments were particularly favored, offering a variety of fauna and a select group of high yield floral resources (Asch et al 1972). Important additions to the Archaic cultural tradition are ground stone implements utilized for processing plants and for manufacturing wooden artifacts. Also, the first evidence of burials is found during the Middle Archaic (Griffin 1968:133).

Systematic archeological research has not been extensive in the Bootheel Region of Missouri. In fact, more is known concerning this period from Illinois sites, particularly the Modoc shelter (Fowler 1959a and b) and the Faulkner Site (Cole et al 1951; MacNeish 1948), than those in southeast Missouri. It is clear from these investigations that Middle Archaic peoples did live in the Mississippi drainage on the east side of the Mississippi River. However, the limits of this manifestation beyond this area is not known at the present (Chapman 1975:183). Grantham (1980:7) states that lack of knowledge of this period may be due to a decreased population; this due to deteriorating environmental conditions or as a result of failing to identify clearly the temporal positions of diagnostic artifacts.

Although Mississippi River stage deposits in the study area may date to the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period, material remains are most likely buried beneath modern alluvial sediments.

Late Archaic Period (3000-1000 B.C.). By the Late Archaic period most Archaic groups had reached a successful subsistence seasonality strategy within their respective regions. This resulted in stable settlement patterns, increased population, established social institutions and extensive trade relationships with surrounding groups (Griffin 1967:178; Dragoo 1976). Also,

burial ceremonialism was an important institution. These regional cultural traditions provided the foundation for subsequent Woodland developments.

According to Chapman (1975:224) this period has been largely neglected in the Southeast Riverine Region of Missouri. He suggests two reasons for this: 1) most Archaic sites have been deeply buried by later deposits and 2) much attention has been focused on the later spectacular Mississippian sites.

Sites of this period are designated the O'Bryan Ridge Phase and are related to Poverty Point (Price et al 1978:54). Found at sites of this phase are large and small stemmed and notched points, full grooved axes, bannerstones and Poverty Point objects (Grantham 1980:7).

Surrounding regions have yielded a variety of local traditions. Generally, several types of sites are located near important resources, so that the settlement pattern is composed of small extractive and processing camps and larger semi-permanent base camps (Winters 1969).

It is likely that the earliest sediments in the study area were deposited during the Late Archaic Period. Due to continued overbank flooding, it is doubtful that these sediments are exposed on or near the surface. Further, subsequent river stages may have removed cultural remains dating to this period as the river shifted and eroded earlier sediments. Thus, remains of this period are not anticipated.

Woodland (1000 B.C. - A.D. 900)

The Woodland period is marked by several changes. These include the introduction of ceramics, the development of incipient agriculture, a move towards a more sedentary lifestyle, an increase in differential mortuary treatment, an increase in interregional trade and the construction of large earthworks.

Researchers in southeastern Missouri have commonly referred to this period as Baytown (McNerney 1979; McNerney and White 1982a and 1982b; Griffin 1952; Tandarich and Reagan 1978). However, as there is also a Baytown phase found further south in the Lower Mississippi River Valley, the term Woodland will be used throughout the following discussion.

During the Woodland time frame, Mississippi River stages continued to affect the study area. However, post-Woodland sedimentation and erosion have surely buried or removed evidence of Woodland occupation. Thus, no remains dating to this period are expected.

Early Woodland Period (1000 B.C. - 500 B.C.). The once clear division between Archaic and Early Woodland complexes that was thought to exist has come under recent scrutiny (Dragoo 1976). Traits that were once believed to be indicative of Early Woodland are now shown to have long histories in the Archaic period. The only obvious addition to the Early Woodland complex is the addition of ceramics (Dragoo 1976). However, the Early Woodland period in the Southeast Riverine Region may predate the introduction of pottery (Chapman 1980:16). The Pascola phase which has been generally dated at 500 B.C. to A.D. 100 is the only presently known manifestation of Early Woodland in the

area (Grantham 1980:7). It is likely that sites of the Burkett phase will also be found (Price and Fischer 1979:22).

Pascola phase materials include sand-tempered ceramics with pinched, punctated and incised decoration, contracting-stemmed and notched points. If this phase, which is marked by Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked, Withers Fabric-Impressed, Baytown Plain and Cormorant Cord-Impressed, is indeed Early Woodland it is a late expression of the period. Carbon 14 dates of B.C. 190 ± 250 and 70 ± 200 A.D. have been obtained (Phillips 1970:877). These would place the phase at the end of Early Woodland and on into Middle Woodland.

Although Phillips (1970:Figure 443) shows Pascola sites to the west of the Little River, and Burkett sites to the north in the Cairo Lowland, he does not indicate any sites in the eastern Little River Lowland. Thus, any sites of this period in the study area may be associated with either phase.

There is little evidence indicating changes in settlement patterns or population size from the preceding Archaic period (Dragoo 1976). It has been hypothesized that during the Early Woodland period families possibly abandoned their summer encampments and dispersed to winter hunting camps (Faulkner 1977).

Intensive exploitation of natural resources (Faulkner 1977) appears to have been the norm. Combined with the exploitation of forest and prairie resources was the cultivation of squash, gourds, sunflower (Helianthus), goosefoot (Chenopodium), canary grass (Phalaris) and possibly marsh elder (Iva). These cultigens had been introduced in the Late Archaic (Yarnell 1964).

Very little data is available on Early Woodland social structure. This appears to be due to the lack of formal mortuary site analysis (bio-archeology). The evidence of mortuary ceremonialism during the Archaic and Early Woodland period, however, points to differential treatment of the dead. This would indicate some form of a ranked system of social organization.

Middle Woodland Period (500 B.C. - A.D. 400). The Middle Woodland Period is poorly known in Southeast Missouri (Chapman 1980:65). Grantham (1980:7) states that although there are most likely Middle Woodland assemblages in the area, the state of knowledge is such that they have not been identified.

Phillips (1970:887) identifies the phase for Southeast Missouri as La Plant. This is the same as Chapman's (1980:65) Barnes Ridge.

Hopewellian Interaction Sphere pottery is an indication of the Barnes' Ridge phase. The pottery of this period is predominately Korando Cord Marked and Westlake Plain. Also present are Withers Fabric-Impressed and Cormorant Cord-Impressed in smaller precentages. Other marked types for the phase are Havana Zoned Punctate, Naples Ovoid Stamped, Havana Zoned Dentate Stamped, Havana Zoned Cord-wrapped-stick, Havana Zoned Incised, Brangenburg Plain and Hopewell River (Chapman 1980:65). Although these wares occur, they do not occur in any quantity (Williams, J. R. 1972; 1974). It would appear that the

people of the Barnes Ridge Phase remained generally unaffected by the introduction of the new pottery types and that Hopewellian influence was not as strong as in the areas to the north (Chapman 1980:65; McNerney and White 1982a:19).

At the present time no information is available regarding subsistence base and socio/religious organization (McNerney 1979:4).

Late Woodland Period (A.D. 400 - 900). The Hoecake phase is the only phase associated with the Late Woodland period in the Bootheel Region of Missouri (Chapman 1980:268). Extensive excavation at the Hoecake site has provided most of the data for this period. Traits of this phase are: 1) cord-marked or plain ceramics; 2) Kersey clay objects; 3) a varied lithic industry containing Burkett Stemmed and Gary Stemmed dart points, Mississippi triangular arrow points, flake snubbed-end scrapers, hoes and discoidals; 4) small, rectangular, semi-subterranean houses with a single row of posts along the outer edges; 5) basin-shaped shallow refuse pits sometimes in the house; 6) bell-shaped pits appear for the first time; 7) hearths are never in the house; 8) an increase in the size of villages; and 9) conical mounds containing log-lined subsurface tombs and burials. Mounds were large being from 60 to 80 feet in diameter and 12 to 25 feet high (Chapman 1980:135). Radiocarbon dates from the Hoecake site ranged from A.D. 420±80 to A.D. 1185±95, encompassing the entire Late Woodland period (Chapman 1980:271-272).

The Mississippian (A.D. 900 to A.D. 1450)

The Mississippian Period probably lasted from A.D. 900 to A.D. 1450. It is marked by the introduction of shell-tempered pottery, intensive agiculture, exploitation of varied resources, increased socio-political organization, large town sites (civic-ceremonial centers) and intensive trade along major river systems in the Eastern United States.

Again it should be noted that, based on the alluvial history of the study area, material evidence of human occupation or land use is not anticipated.

Early Mississippian Period (A.D. 900 - A.D. 1200). This period is represented by the Hayti phase in the Caruthersville area (Grantham 1980:8). Found in sites of this phase are Neeley's Ferry Plain and Varney Red Filmed ceramics. Also found are jars without flaring rims, appendages or steeply angled shoulders as well as hooded bottles and small arrow points (Price and Fischer 1979:19). In the Caruthersville area the major site of this phase is the Murphy Mound Archeological Site, a large fortified civic-ceremonial center containing the largest mound in southeast Missouri (Chapman 1980:226).

Middle Mississippian Period (A.D. 1200 - A.D. 1450). This period is manifested in the Caruthersville area as the Pemiscot Bayou phase (Grantham 1980:8). Artifacts of this period include Neely's Ferry Plain and Bell Plain ceramics. Decorated ceramics use a variety of decorative techniques. Small arrow points are also found (Price and Fischer 1979:19).

Although the Southeast Riverine Region maintained a dense population during the early part of this period there was a shift of population in the latter stages of the period. Large civic-ceremonial centers such as the Murphy Mound began to lose population with the dispersal of its inhabitants (Chapman 1980:261).

At the present time it is not possible to separate the occupations of the various centers in the Bootheel Region into chronological phases. It has been suggested that the decline of groups during this period may have been the result of a drought (Baerreis and Bryson 1956) or epidemic diseases in the over-crowded civic-ceremonial centers (Chapman 1980:256).

Late Mississippian Period (A.D. 1450 - A.D. 1550). This period is also known as the Protohistoric Period. It represents a terminal period of Mississippian culture. This has been called the Armorel or Late Nodena phase (Price and Fischer 1979:19). This phase is characterized by Neely's Ferry Plain and Bell Plain ceramics. Decorative techniques applied to ceramics include incising, noding, various forms of applique, painting and punctating. Also found are snub-nosed scrapers, willow leaf and triangular arrow points, bone buttons and a small amount of historic trade goods (Price and Fischer 1979:19).

Most of the Southeast Riverine Region appears to have been abandoned after 1350. Evidence for occupation has been found only in the extreme southern portion of the Bootheel (Price et al 1978:64). The cultural group to which these few (six) sites were allied has not yet been determined.

4.2 Historic Indians

Early Historic Indian Period (A.D. 1550 - 1750)

There is no record of Indian groups in Southeast Missouri in the accounts of early explorers (Price et al 1978:72). Marquette and Jolliet recorded the presence of a group of Indians owning a large quantity of trade goods along the Mississippi River just below the mouth of the Ohio (Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1952:395-396). However, it is not clear which side of the river these people were on and it is not believed that they were habitants of Southeast Missouri (Price et al 1978:72-73).

Historic Indian Period (A.D. 1750 - Present)

Following the early historic period discussed above, there appears to have been a continued abandonment of the Southeast Missouri lowlands. No evidence of aboriginal settlement occurs until the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The area may have been sporadically used by Indian groups for the utilization of natural resources, but no definitive evidence of this has been identified.

During the latter part of the 18th century, Delaware and Shawnee began moving from the east into the area. Houck (1908:volume 1 page 208) places these groups in Mississippi County, Missouri, by 1788. In 1793 Louis Lorimier established a trading post near present day Cape Girardeau and settled there with a group of Delaware and Shawnee. These Indians were given, by the Spanish, a tract of land lying between Cape Girardeau and the River Saint Comme and the Mississippi River and Whitewater River (Price et al 1978:77).

The settlements along Apple Creek in these treaty lands were the major settlements in Southeast Missouri of the two groups. Hunting and trading camps were found throughout the area and in 1808 Cuming observed a group of Delaware about 1 mile below Little Prairie, the original settlement in the Caruthersville area. About 1815 the Delaware abandoned their claims and in

1825 the Shawnee ceded their lands by treaty to the United States Government (Price et al 1978:77). Several other villages were located in Southeast Missouri, but none in the study area.

None of the villages in Southeast Missouri have been located archeologically and none of the locations have been confirmed (Price et al 1978:79).

4.3 Historic Sequence

Early Explorers (1541-1699)

In 1541, Hernando De Soto and the remains of his expedition reached the Mississippi River. He crossed the river and spent ten months exploring the Ozark region of Arkansas to the south of the project area. The presence of Spaniards in the area gave Spain claim to ownership of the Mississippi Valley (Meyer 1973:26-27). However, De Soto did not find the riches he was seeking and the Spanish government did not follow up his exploration with settlement. It was not until the end of the 17th century that Europeans entered the area again.

By the early part of the 17th century France had already established colonies in North America, particularly along the St. Lawrence River in Canada. France was eager to settle the interior of the continent in order to expand her empire, to restrict the English to their settlements east of the Appalachians, to increase her lucrative fur trade, to convert the Indians to Catholicism and to find a northwest passage to the Pacific (Meyer 1973:28). Thus, during this period French traders and explorers began exploring major waterways inland. Missouri was reached in 1673 when Marquette and Joliet discovered the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. They are the first Europeans known to enter the state. In 1682, La Salle and Tonti descended the Mississippi River to its mouth, named the region Louisiana and claimed it for France (Meyer 1973:31-32). The last explorer during this period was Joutel who navigated up the Mississippi River in 1686 (Meyer 1973:32).

French Colonial Period (1699-1770)

During the French Colonial Period the area on both sides of the Mississippi River was known as Illinois, the name taken from the Illinois Indians who lived there. Colonization began in 1699, when a settlement was established at Cahokia, on the east bank of the Mississippi River, approximately 200 miles north of the project area. In 1700, Kaskaskia was founded just a few miles south of the Cahokia settlement, also on the east side of the river. The first French settlement west of the Mississippi River was established about 1700 at an Indian encampment on the Des Peres River where cabins, a chapel and fortifications were constructed. The site was abandoned in 1703, when the settlers moved to Kaskaskia (Meyer 1973:33).

During the period 1717-1720, France granted a monopoly of the fur trade in the Mississippi Valley to John Law of the Mississippi Company. Although the company was forced into bankruptcy in 1720, the venture focused the attention of France on the Mississippi Valley which resulted in a new wave of French people moving into the Illinois country during the 1720's and 1730's (Meyer 1973:33).

Although agriculture was the mainstay of the region, the early colonists were drawn to the Mississippi Valley area primarily because of fur trading. However, valuable raw materials in the form of lead and salt were discovered. The mining of these materials also became major occupations. In 1720, Phillipe Renault began lead mining operations at Mine La Motte, north of the project area. He employed 200 workers, utilizing mining tools from France and Negro slaves from the West Indies. The mines at La Motte were in operation for about 20 years (Meyer 1973:33-34).

The earliest settlement in Missouri continuously occupied until the present was established in 1735 at Ste. Genevieve, north of the project area. The presence of salt springs and lead mines in the region was probably responsible for the location of the town. Trails from Mine La Motte to Ste. Genevieve, for example, quickly turned into roads and the town became an exporting center for lead (Meyer 1973:74). Salt was processed from springs south of Ste. Genevieve and along the banks of Salt River. This commodity was also transported to Ste. Genevieve (Meyer 1973:75).

As a result of the French and Indian War (1754-1763), France lost all of her lands east of the Mississippi to Great Britain. With the loss of her eastern North American possessions, it seemed futile to retain those lands west of the Mississippi. Also, the huge territory of Louisiana had been a financial drain for years. In 1762, the Treaty of Fontainbleau was signed which transferred ownership of all lands west of the Mississippi from France to Spain. By this time, the area was known as the Louisiana Territory. Although the treaty was signed in 1762, the actual transfer did not occur until 1770 (Meyer 1973:42).

Two fur traders, Laclede and Chouteau, visited Ste. Genevieve in 1763. They discovered that there were not enough buildings in the community to store their furs. Therefore, in 1764 they founded their own settlement (St. Louis) on the Mississippi River at a place where boats could easily unload their cargoes and where the ground was high enough to avoid flooding (Meyer 1973: 36-39). With the establishment of St. Louis, a greater influx of traders and colonists entered southeast Missouri.

During the French Colonial Period, the project area was situated on the edge of a vast marshy region known as the Great Swamp. It was not suitable for farming and there were no known natural resources such as lead or salt to be mined. Except for occasional river traffic, hunting parties and temporary camps, the project area was probably not utilized during this period.

Spanish Colonial Period (1770-1804)

Spain assumed control of the Louisiana Territory on May 20, 1770. This territory was divided into two areas, Upper Louisiana and Lower Louisiana. The project area is located in the area which was known as Upper Louisiana. Although the government of Upper Louisiana was Spanish, the population was primarily French (Meyer 1973:45-46).

For administrative purposes, Spain divided Upper Louisiana into five districts: St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid (Meyer 1973:48-49). The project area is located in that area which was

the New Madrid District. The New Madrid District was unique in that it had a large number of English-speaking colonists during the Spanish Period.

In 1783, there was a French settlement on the bend of the Mississippi River which was called L'Anse a la Graise. The composition of the population changed in 1789 when Colonel George Morgan and a large group of Americans moved to the town and changed the name to New Madrid. Morgan's hopes of establishing a settlement were smashed when Governor-General Miro in New Orleans opposed his plan. Although Colonel Morgan returned to the United States some of his colonists remained, resulting in a population composed of French, Spanish and English-speaking people (Meyer 1973:49-50).

Permanent settlement in the vicinity of the project area began in 1794 when Francois LeSieur, a French-Canadian trader, established a trading post and fort (St. Fernando) at Le Petite Prairie (Little Prairie) on the west bank of the Mississippi, just to the south of present-day Caruthersville. Little Prairie originally covered 200 arpents of land and was divided into lots of 1 arpent each (Goodspeed 1888:300). By 1799, the population had grown to 78 persons. The original site of Little Prairie has been carried away by the Mississippi River (U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. 1971:40).

In 1801, Mr. Rangon (Ransom) received a Spanish land grant to establish a flour mill in the area. The community flourished and in 1803 there were 200 residents of Little Prairie (Goodspeed 1888:300). Some of the early settlers included Hypolite Triard (Triart), George Ruddell (Houck 1908:Vol. 2, p. 60), Jean Baptiste Barsaloux, John Ruddell, Joseph Payne, Louis St. Aubin, Charles Guibeault, Charles Loignon, Francois Langlois and Peter Noblesse (Goodspeed 1888:300).

On October 1, 1800, the Treaty of San Ildefonso between Spain and France was signed. Under the terms of this agreement, the Louisiana Territory was returned to France in return for Tuscany in Italy (Meyer 1973:109). In 1803, the United States obtained Louisiana from France through the Louisiana Purchase Agreement for the sum of fifteen million dollars (Meyer 1973:112).

American Territorial Period (1804-1821)

Although the United States obtained the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803, she did not assume control until March 10, 1804. This vast region was divided into two sections, the District of New Orleans, south of the 33rd parallel and the District of Louisiana of the Territory of Indiana north of the 33rd parallel. The project area is located in what was known as the District of Louisiana and St. Louis was designated the capital (Meyer 1973:117). In 1804, the population of the District of Louisiana was almost equally divided between French and Americans.

In 1808, Cuming visited Little Prairie and made several observations concerning the settlement. According to Cuming (Douglass 1912:107),

> "We landed at the town of Little Prairie on the right containing 24 little log cabins scattered on a fine pleasant plain. Inhabitants being chiefly French creoles from Canada and Illinois, we were informed that there were several Anglo-American farmers all around in a circle of ten miles."

Some of these Anglo-American farmers were probably living in the project area.

On December 16, 1811, the New Madrid Earthquake destroyed most of the settlement of Little Prairie (Fullen 1912) and caused the area to be virtually abandoned for 30 years. Many settlers left their homes because of fear of future earthquakes or because the change in the course of the Mississippi River had turned their farms into swamplands. Farms were often sold at far less than market value and much of the area was purchased by land speculators (Meyer 1973:122). The New Madrid Earthquake was stronger than the one in San Francisco a century later and tremors were felt as far away as South America (Meyer 1973:121). The effects of the earthquake on the surrounding landscape were monumental. Flooding along the river was common, streams were turned from their channels or dried up, forests and plains disappeared and lakes were formed in their places. Entire tracts of land sank below the level of the surrounding countryside and the Mississippi River temporarily ran backwards (Goodspeed 1888:54). The major damage was caused in the New Madrid area and in Pemiscot County. According to an article in the New York Evening Post dated March 11, 1812, the ground in some places had sunk so low that the tops of the tallest trees could hardly be seen above the water. Houses of brick, stone and log were torn to pieces and those of frame tossed on their sides. Many citizens fled to the mountains.

In 1812, the five districts created under the Spanish government were changed into counties: St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid (Map of the Missouri Territory in 1812; on file at the State Historical Society of Missouri). The project area is located in what was New Madrid County. Also in 1812, the District of Louisiana was changed to the Territory of Missouri as the District of New Orleans had been admitted to the Union as the state of Louisiana (Meyer 1973:117-118).

Timothy Flint, a Presbyterian missionary, visited the New Madrid area in 1818 and described the countryside which had been affected by the earthquake. According to his (Flint 1826:227-228) description, the entire region was covered with sand between two and three feet in depth. The surface was red with oxided pyrites of iron and the sand blows, as they were called, were mixed with this kind of earth and with pieces of charcoal. Only the Walker and Covington families were residing in Little Prairie.

The major thrust of settlement during this period was from east to west. The first settlers came from states in the same latitude as Missouri such as Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia (Rafferty 1981:36). The popularity of the area is reflected in the dramatic increase in population. From 1800 to 1820, the population of the District of Louisiana increased from 7000 to 67,000 (Meyer 1973:136).

Early Statehood (1821-1860)

Missouri was proclaimed the 24th state in the Union on August 10, 1821 (Meyer 1973:157). With statehood, an influx of Americans from the east moved to Missouri. By 1821, Creoles constituted less than 10% of the population of Missouri (Meyer 1973:138) and the area became American in culture.

When Missouri applied for statehood the southern boundary excluded all of the land owned by John Hardeman Walker, leaving it a part of the Arkansas

territory which was not ready for statehood. An appeal to Congress by Walker and some of his influential friends was made and Pemiscot and Dunklin Counties were included in the new state of Missouri, forming what is known as the Bootheel (Sue Swinger:personal communication to William Moore, March 25, 1983).

Under the Swamp Lands Act of 1850, large tracts of land were conveyed to states along the river. Missouri received 3,347,000 acres of swamp lands (Clay 1976:12). The idea was that the various states would sell the land and use the proceeds to build levees. With these new funds Levee Boards were set up in the various counties with technical advice for levee construction provided by the Corps of Engineers.

Growth in southeast Missouri accelerated markedly during this period. In 1840, there were between six and 18 people per square mile. By 1860, this figure had increased to between 18 and 45 (Rafferty 1981:34). From 1820 to 1840, Missouri had climbed from number 23 in terms of population in the United States to number eight (Meyer 1973:236).

Pemiscot County was organized in 1857. Land for the new county was taken from the southern part of New Madrid county. The county was named for its main bayou, Pemiscot. The word Pemiscot is an Indian derivative which means liquid mud (U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. 1971:40). Gayoso, north of Caruthersville, was designated the county seat.

The town of Caruthersville was laid out in 1857 by George W. Bushey and J. Hardeman Walker on the Walker Plantation. Mr. Walker had settled at Little Prairie about 1810 and his family was one of the two who remained after the earthquake in 1811 (Goodspeed 1888:301).

There were basically two kinds of settlements in Missouri during this period. The first, inland towns and communities functioned mainly as agricultural service centers which provided supplies for local farmers (Rafferty 1981:7). The second, river towns, such as Caruthersville, served as outlets to navigable waterways which were used to transport people and goods.

One of the reasons for the tremendous population increase in Missouri during this period was the great influx of immigrants from Europe. Settlers from England, Ireland and Germany were the most numerous (Meyer 1973).

Civil War Period (1861-1865)

Due to its proximity to the Mississippi River, the town of Caruthersville was situated in a strategic location during the Civil War. Missouri was one of those slave states located along the border between the southern slave states and the northern free states. Consequently, there was sentiment for both the Union and the Confederacy. However, the majority of Missourians opposed seceeding and no advocate for secession was elected to the State Convention on that question (Meyer 1973:350).

Because of Confederate sympathizers in the state, particularly those in the state government such as Governor Claiborne Jackson, the Federal government occupied Missouri in 1861. Federal troops were headquartered at St. Louis under Captain Nathaniel Lyon (Meyer 1973:353-354). Garrisons were also

established at Bird's Point in the Bootheel area of Missouri (Meyer 1973:367). By the summer of 1861, federal forces were in control of the entire state.

Prior to the Civil War, Caruthersville was one of the state's most productive agricultural centers. However, growth was slowed considerably by the war, especially because of the many bands of guerrillas and Union troops who were ranging the countryside. No battles were fought in the project area. Various skirmishes between Union and Confederate troops occurred throughout the state, particularly in the west and along the Mississippi River until the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas in 1862. This engagement effectively broke the back of the Confederacy in Missouri (Meyer 1973:378).

Reconstruction Period (1865-1870)

The period following the Civil War was one of hardship for Missouri. The area had been ravaged and many farmers had to start over without most of their livestock, buildings and, too frequently, members of their family. Organized gangs, such as those of Jesse James, Quantrill and the Ku Klux Klan, terrorized the state and a general lawlessness prevailed. Due to the unorganized conditions following the war, Missouri was placed under martial law on August 30, 1865 and J. McKinstry was appointed Provost Marshal-General of the state (Goodspeed 1888:117).

At the Constitutional Convention of 1865, Missouri became the first slave state to officially renounce slavery (Meyer 1973:407). A clause in the new constitution denied all persons who had joined in the war against the United States the right to vote (Meyer 1973:408). The severity of the Constitution of 1865 made reconstruction difficult for Missouri (Meyer 1973:405-406).

During this period there were not only several political parties in Missouri but there were also various factions operating within each party. This created a political climate that made it difficult to resolve major issues and begin the urgent processes of reconstruction (Meyer 1973:405-406).

In 1870, the Democrats again gained control of the state and the voting restrictions were lifted (Meyer 1973:435). Gradually, the state came out of the bleak period of reconstruction and entered into a period of rapid growth and prosperity. Following the war, the return of those who had fled during the conflict combined with a new influx of northerners and immigrants stimulated the economy and boosted population statistics. In 1860, Missouri ranked 8th in the Union in population; by 1870, Missouri was 5th, a position she held until 1910 when she dropped to 7th (Meyer 1973:437-438).

Railroad Period (1870-1894)

In order to attract railroads, Congress enacted legislation in 1853 granting land for railroad right-of-ways, as well as every alternate section of land with even numbers for six miles on each side of the track to any railroads completed in Arkansas and Missouri within ten years of the act (Sneider and Collins 1956:256). The people of Missouri, realizing the importance of railroads to the economy of the state, were adamant about the need to build railroads.

Although one railroad, the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, ran from St. Louis to Pilot Knob as early as 1857, railroad building was halted due to the Civil War and was not continued until after reconstruction. The major impetus to railroad building in the study area was Louis Houck, a lawyer from Cape Girardeau (Sneider and Collins 1956:258).

During this period the area around Caruthersville was still swampland containing large amounts of valuable timber, especially cypress. Lumber companies began to harvest this resource and with the arrival of the St. Louis, Kennett and Southern Railroad in 1894, Caruthersville grew as a shipping center. This railroad provided the people of southern Dunklin County a more direct route through Pemiscot County to the Mississippi and brought more commerce to the Caruthersville area.

Industrial Period (1895-1920)

During this period the town of Caruthersville and the project area, due to their proximity to the Mississippi River, experienced rapid growth. In 1897 a ferry crossing the river at Caruthersville was begun by L. B. Powell. The first ferry was mule-powered and for the first time made it possible for people to cross the river at this point on a regular basis. The Powell ferry operated by mule-power until 1917 when a motor driven boat was employed.

As the town grew, residences and businesses were constructed along the river. Mr. Roberts, a steamboat pilot, began construction of his large Victorian home on the river in 1897. The house, which was completed in 1900 and burned in 1981, is said to have been one of the finest residences in Caruthersville (Sue Swinger:personal communication to William Moore, March 25, 1983).

In 1898, Caruthersville was designated the seat of Pemiscot County as Gayoso, the county seat at that time, was being destroyed by caving river banks.

Economic growth of Caruthersville led to the need for a public water works system. In 1901, the town of Caruthersville issued bonds for $26,000 for the construction of a water tower. George C. Morgan, a Chicago civil engineer, was commissioned to build the steel-plated, 40,000 gallon tank water tower which was completed in 1903. The height of this tower, 115 feet, excluding the ornamental metal cresting, served as a popular vantage point for observing traffic on the river and across to Tennessee.

By 1910, at least 40 percent of the timber in Pemiscot County had been cleared. Thirty million board feet of lumber was shipped out of the county in that year (Douglass 1912:Vol. 1 p. 314).

Douglass, in his 1912 history of Missouri, described the economic conditions of Caruthersville. At that time, the town had a population of 3,655. The various businesses in town included three banks, an ice plant, four cotton gins, a cottonseed oil mill, an egg case factory, a heading factory, a handle mill, bottling works and 30 general stores. Electricity and a modern system of water works were present (Douglass 1912:Vol. 1, p. 282.). Also, three newspapers, .The Democrat, The Argus and The Republican, were in operation.

Large lumber interests were centered in Caruthersville due to the town's location near rich farming country, the advantage of river traffic and the fact that Caruthersville was the southern terminus of the St. Louis and Gulf Railroad, a branch of the Frisco line (Douglass 1912:Vol. 1, p. 283).

Major crops in 1912 were corn, wheat and other grains, cotton and alfalfa. The principal factories were oriented to the handling of timber, cotton and cotton seed oil. About one-sixth of the land in the county was in cultivation (Douglass 1912:Vol. 1, p. 518).

In 1917, the Frisco Line (formerly the St. Louis, Kennett and Southern Railroad) constructed a new depot on West Third Street in downtown Caruthersville. According to Sue Swinger (personal communication to William Moore, March 25, 1983), the original depot was in another location which cannot be documented at this time.

Modern Period (1920-Present)

During the 1920's a cotton boom hit the Bootheel of Missouri, bringing with it significant social and economic change. Bumper crops in 1922 caused more than 15,000 Missouri farmers to change from corn and wheat to cotton. The acreage planted in cotton doubled during this period (March 1967:Vol. 2, p. 1395). In 1924, cotton farmers fleeing the boll weevil in Arkansas and Mississippi entered the Bootheel in large numbers. Among them were thousands of Negro sharecroppers inured to poverty and servitude. These sharecroppers were seeking landlords to "furnish" them until a cotton crop could be harvested (March 1967:Vol. 2, p. 1395).

During this period the present levee system was completed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

The production of soybeans in Pemiscot County began in the 1940's (U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. 1971:43) and is currently one of the major crops in the area. Cotton production reached its peak in 1949 and corn reached maximum production with 46,000 acres in 1950 (U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. 1971:43).

In 1963, major crops of the area included soybeans, cotton, corn, wheat and alfalfa. Virtually all of these crops were grown for the cash market (U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. 1971:43).

The size of farms in the area has been increasing while the number is decreasing. In 1964, the average farm comprised 262 acres. The population of the county reached its peak in 1940 and has been in a state of decline ever since. Also, the number of livestock has decreased due to the increased emphasis of crop production. Today, cattle grazing is mainly restricted to levees (U.S.D.A.-S.C.S. 1971:43).

5.0 METHODOLOGY

As stated in the Introduction, contract revisions reducing the item area were made as field survey was finished. As a result, background/archival research was virtually complete as was the gathering and partial analysis of field information when changes were implemented. Thus, even though a large area is now omitted from the project, all areas included in the initial scope of work (Appendix A) were examined and are considered in this report.

5.1 Literature Search

Prior to beginning field investigations, several state agencies were contacted in order to ascertain the extent of previous work in the project area. The State Historic Preservation Officer in Jefferson City, Missouri was contacted concerning the availability of a State Plan and guidelines for conducting a survey in Missouri. The Archaeological Survey of Missouri in Columbia was requested to check their files for known sites and surveys in the project area and the National Register of Historic Places was examined for recorded sites. The University of Missouri Press was contacted in order to obtain a list of relevant publications. The library of the Missouri Historic Preservation program was visited and pertinent cultural resource management reports were examined.

Various libraries in Louisiana and Missouri were examined for published archeological and historic references. In Monroe, Louisiana, the Sandel Library, Northeast Louisiana University and the Ouachita Parish Library were visited. In Ruston, Louisiana, the Prescott Memorial Library, Louisiana Tech University, was visited. In Missouri, the city libraries in Caruthersville and nearby Hayti were visited. Some of the information obtained at the Cape Girardeau County Historical Society Library in Jackson, Missouri was relevant to this study and has been used in this report.

State and Federal agencies visited include the St. Francis Levee District, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Office, Caruthersville field office of the Memphis District, the U.S. Soil Conservation Service in Caruthersville, Missouri, the Missouri State Land Office, the National Cartographic Information Center and the Missouri Geological Survey Office in Rolla, Missouri.

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Office of Parks and Historic Preservation in Jefferson City, Missouri, was visited and Michael S. Weichman, Senior Archeologist, and Judith Deal were consulted as to site files and records and National Register of Historic Places information. Mr. Larry Grantham, Staff Archeologist, was consulted regarding early historic surveys and land records in the project area.

The courthouse in Pemiscot County, Missouri was examined for original land survey information such as plat maps, surveyors' notes, old maps and patent books. Departments visited include the Recorder's Office, the County Clerk's Office, the Assessor's Office and the Probate Office.

The Pemiscot County Abstract and Investment Company was contacted in reference to land ownership in the county. Additional information was

obtained from Josephine VanCleve and Rita Ward of the Pemiscot County Historical Society. The Chamber of Commerce in Caruthersville was visited for information regarding sites in the National Register of Historic Places and Sue Swinger of the Riverfront Museum was contacted concerning the history of the museum building and the general history of Caruthersville. Other individuals interviewed during the course of the survey include Ralph Clayton of the Pemiscot Publishing Company; Tommy Sayre of River Reddy Mix; Beatrice Latimer, past owner of the Roberts House; Mrs. Elmer Miller, former resident of the house at Powell's Ferry in Caruthersville; Mr. Morrell DeReign of the Pemiscot County Company Abstract and Investment Company; Melvin Dowling of MFA Grain; and Clara Wibberly of the Caruthersville Chamber of Commerce and Will Anderson of Caruthersville, Missouri.

Archival sources consulted as reference for structure classification and description include: Clendenen 1973; Kniffen 1936 and 1965; Labine and Poore 1982; Newton 1971; Whiffen 1969; Riedl et al 1976; Vlach 1978; and Williams 1962.

5.2 Field Survey

The survey area can be divided into two parts: the riverside of the levee and the landside. The northern limit of the area is Station 24/69+00 and the southern, Station 31/17+10 (Figure 5-1).

5.3 General Survey Methods

Archeological Survey

Each area to be surveyed was walked so that 100% of the visible ground surface was examined. Road grades, ditch bank walls, borrow pit banks and rodent holes were examined for evidence of subsurface cultural materials.

In addition, subsurface shovel testing was done at intervals of 30 meters in an attempt to locate subsurface, in situ cultural deposits. Levees, areas that were flooded and recent borrow pits were not surveyed.

Throughout the survey, the number of individuals surveying specified sections of right-of-way was dictated by the needs of:

Adequate surface and subsurface coverage;
Width of right-of-way; and
Logistics.

Architectural Structure Survey

Standing structures in rural areas were recorded during the course of archeological survey when they were encountered. In the city of Caruthersville this survey was done by two Heartfield, Price and Greene, Inc. archeologists who have had extensive experience in the recording of standing structures.

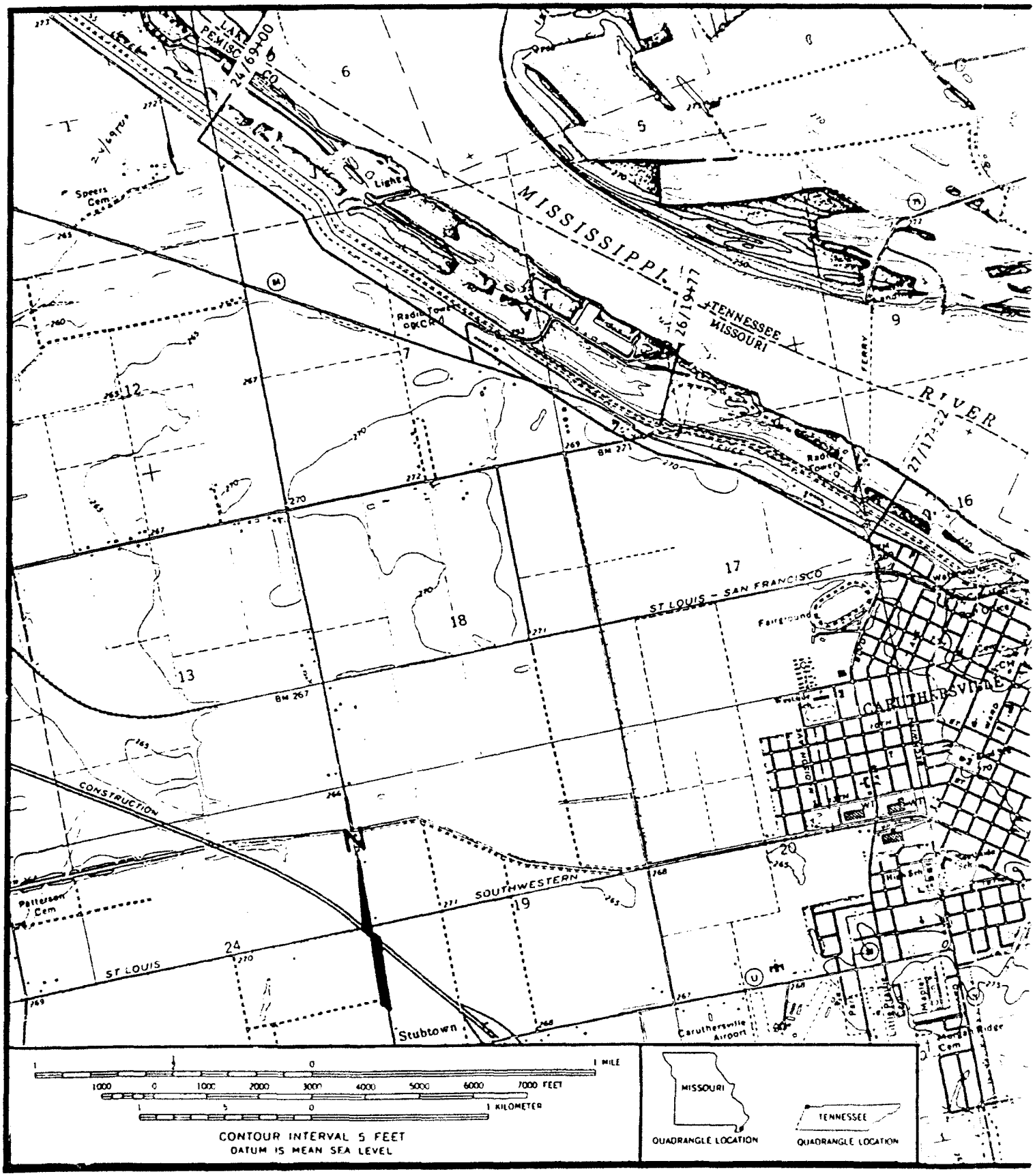
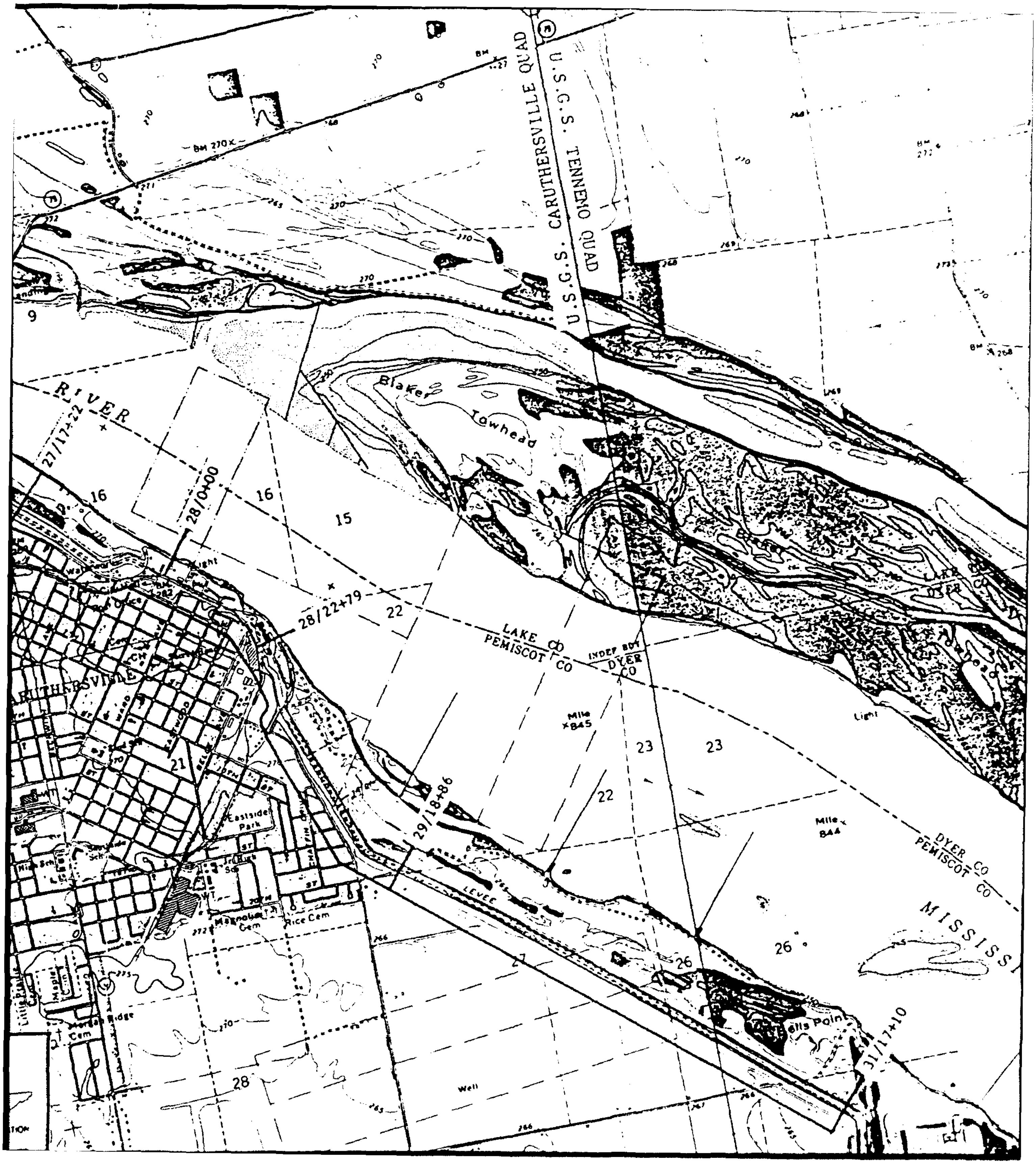


Figure 5-1. Area of Survey. Base maps are the U.S.G.S. 7.5' Caruthersville and Tennemo Quads.



U.S.G.S. CARUTHERSVILLE QUAD
U.S.G.S. TENNEMO QUAD
RIVER
27/17+22
28/0+00
28/22+79
29/18+86
31/17+10
Blaker Towhead
LAKE CO
PEMISCOT CO
INDEP BDY
DYER CO
Mile 845
Mile 844
DYER CO
PEMISCOT CO
MISSISS
LEVEE
Light
Eastside Park
Magnolia Cem
Rice Cem
Well
Bells Point
9
16
16
15
22
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23
23
22
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28

5.4 Specific Survey Methods

Riverside Survey Station 24/69+00 to Station 31/17+10. The riverside portion of the survey extends for 10,653.06 meters (34,951 feet) along the riverside through sections 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, 21, 22, 27, 26, 35 and 36, T18N, R13E The width of the area ranges from 124.97 meters (410 feet) to 412.40 meters (1353 feet) with an average of 274.32 meters (900 feet).

Due to logistics, the riverside survey was conducted in two segments: 1) Station 24/69+00 to Station 26/19+77; 2) Station 26/19+77 to Station 31/17+10.

Surfaces of the northernmost segment (Station 24/69+00 to Station 26/19+77) are 96% covered by borrow pits, fill and artificial levees. Note that the borrow pits and levees extend linearly along the segment. The filled areas include a roadbed in the north of the segment and a large section occupied by the Caruthersville Shipyard and three roadbeds in the south of the segment.

The remaining 4% of the surfaces are believed to be natural levee deposits. These are confined to the river edge.

The borrow pits were filled with water or mud limiting surface visibility to 0%.

Approximately 90% of filled surfaces were covered by roadbeds and shipyard facilities. The remaining 10% was exposed fill material with no vegetation. It was 100% visible.

This northernmost segment was surveyed by four archeologists, two moving from north to south and two from south to north. Each archeologist moved in a zig-zag pattern covering a transect of 30 meters (100 feet) in width. Shovel tests (30 x 30 x 50 centimeters) were dug at 30 meter (100 feet) intervals in all areas not covered by borrow pits, levees or recent fill. All shovel tests were screened with 1/4 inch wire mesh. One sweep by four archeologists was sufficient to cover the area.

The second or southernmost segment is best described in three parts: 1) Station 26/19+77 to Station 28/0+00; 2) Station 28/0+00 to Station 28/22+79; 3) Station 28/22+79 to Station 31/17+10.

Station 26/19+77 to Station 28/0+00 was completely occupied by borrow pits (approximately 30%) and recent fill material (approximately 70%). The borrow pits were flooded with water. The filled areas were vegetated with grass and weeds. Trees were found along the edges of the borrow pits. Surface visibility in the flooded area was 0% and in the filled areas ranged from 0 to 100%. Generally, the surfaces of all filled areas were less than 75% visible.

Station 28/0+00 to Station 28/22+79 is situated behind the Caruthersville Seawall. It is 100% fill material. The surfaces of approximately 75% of the area are covered by roads and buildings limiting surface visibility to 0%. The remaining approximate 25% are exposed fill with 100% visibility.

Station 28/22+79 to Station 31/17+10 is a section of linear levee and borrow pit. These features cover approximately 70% of this section. The remaining 30% appears to be naturally deposited alluvium. These are confined to the riverside portion of the section.

Borrow pits were water filled or wet mud. Trees stood in some borrow pits. Surface visibility was 0%. Levee surfaces were covered with trees and brush. Surface visibility in this area was 0%. In the alluvial areas the surfaces were fallow cultivated fields, approaching 100% surface visibility.

All three parts of the southernmost segment (Station 27/11+8 to Station 31/17+10) were surveyed from south to north by three archeologists walking contiguous transects in a zig-zag manner. Shovel tests (30 x 30 x 50 centimeters) were made every 30 meters (100 feet) in areas not occupied by borrow pits, levees and recent fill. All shovel tests were screened with 1/4 inch wire mesh.

Four profiles were cut in borrow pit edges. These were excavated to a depth of 90 to 120 centimeters (3 to 4 feet). Material from these cuts was not screened.

Landside Survey Station 24/69+00 to 31/17+10

The landside portion of the survey extends through sections 6, 7, 8, 17, 27, 26 and 35, T18N, R13E for a total distance of 10,653.06 meters (34,951 feet). The width of the survey area is 152.4 meters (500 feet), perpendicular to the center line of the present levee. The width of the actual area surveyed minus the levee is 62.48 meters (205 feet).

Due to the physical characteristics of the area and logistics, the landside survey was conducted in three segments. These are: 1) Station 24/69+00 to Station 27/17+22; 2) Station 27/17+22 to Station 29/18+86; 3) Station 29/18+86 to Station 31/17+10.

The northernmost segment (Station 24/69+00 to Station 27/17+22) is rural. Surfaces are natural alluvium. The area is primarily cultivated fields (approximately 98%) with scattered industrial/commercial sites (approximately 2%).

Of the cultivated fields 90% were fallow with 100% surface visibility. Ten percent were winter wheat with approximately 75% surface visibility. The industrial/commercial sites were covered by structures, pavement or landscaping, limiting surface visibility to 0%.

Three archeologists surveyed this segment and, except in the industrial/commercial areas, 30 x 30 x 50 centimeter shovel tests were made every 30 meters (100 feet). All shovel tests were screened using 1/4 inch wire screen.

Station 27/17+22 to Station 29/18+86 is urban Caruthersville. This area includes streets and roads, standing structures, urban lots and landscaped areas. Surfaces are considered 0% visible.

Each city block was systematically surveyed beginning at the northern limit of the segment. It was done by two archeologists who recorded and

photographed each structure found. No shovel testing was done because surfaces were either covered by concrete or asphalt, or were private yards and gardens.

The southernmost segment (Station 29/18+86 to Station 31/17+10) is rural. Surfaces are natural alluvium. The area is approximately 99% cultivated fields. Approximately 1% of the area is composed of two areas with standing structures and a paved road along the levee toe. All of these are at the southern end of the segment.

Fifty percent of the cultivated fields were fallow (100% visible surfaces). Fifty percent were in winter wheat with approximately 75% surface visibility.

Two archeologists surveyed the area moving from south to north in a meandering zig-zag pattern, until the entire area was covered. Again, 30 x 30 x 50 centimeter shovel tests were dug every 30 meters (100 feet). All shovel tests were screened using 1/4 inch wire screen. Standing structures were described and photographed.

5.5 Report Preparation

Although all archeological and architectural sites were recorded during the survey, a digression from standard content is made in this report so that:

1. All cultural resources found during the survey were recorded. These totals are presented in the text.

2. All archeological sites are described in detail and discussed.

3. All architectural sites within the revised item area are described in detail and discussed.

4. In the areas surveyed but excluded from the item area by contract revision only structures greater than 50 years or older are described in detail and discussed.

That means that all structures excluded from the item area that are less than 50 years of age are mentioned in the text, considered for significance, but not described in detail. This was done because none of the late structures meet the criterion for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and do not now remain in potential impact areas.

6.0 RESULTS

6.1 Literature Search

A check of the records housed at the office of the State Historic Preservation Program in Jefferson City, Missouri, and the Archeological Survey of Missouri in Columbia, Missouri, did not reveal any previously recorded prehistoric or historic archeological sites in the Caruthersville project area. However, the literature search from archival and agency sources (including the SHPO) resulted in identification of historic localities and structures.

Sites previously recorded by the Archaeological Survey of Missouri and the State Historic Preservation Office in the general Caruthersville area were noted. Most prominent among these is the Murphy Mound Archaeological Site (23PM40) about 3 miles southwest of Caruthersville.

Cultural resources management reports housed at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office were examined. Those dealing with the Caruthersville area (Price and Fischer 1979; Kleinhans 1980; Grantham 1980) did not disclose any archeological or historic sites in the survey area.

Early land records (U.S. General Land Office) were obtained at the Missouri State Land Office, Rolla. These show Louis St. Aubin, Richard T. Waters, John Viot, Hycinthe Goyon, Joseph Michael, Francis Lesieur and Peter Noblesse all had grants in the area (Township 18N, Range 13E) but no dates are given.

An early U.S. Army Corps of Engineers quadrangle (1939 Caruthersville, Missouri) was inspected. This map indicated the presence of structures in the survey area. They are no longer standing. During the field survey these areas were checked for evidence of cultural remains.

County courthouse records in Caruthersville were sparse as the courthouse burned in 1883. Copies of original plats of the town were obtained. These indicated that portions of the early platted town nearest the river no longer have the configuration they did in the 1800's. No Sanborn maps of the town were located although they may exist.

The Mississippi River Commission maps (1975) were reviewed. Sheet No. 4, first published by the Mississippi River Commission in 1890 and republished in 1906, depicts tracts of land along the river as belonging to T. B. Sims and J. Tinsely. B. F. Barcofts is depicted as a large landowner across the highway from Caruthersville; however, the map does not indicate the extent of his holdings, which could have reached the river. According to this map, that part of the project area adjacent to the river was being cultivated in corn, wheat and cotton. No structures are depicted between Caruthersville and the river.

Early maps depicting Indian villages of the Illinois country (Illinois State Museum 1942) from 1670 to 1830 were examined. No Indian villages in the project area were observed. Many of these early maps were not drawn to scale and it is difficult to place the villages on them in present-day settings.

Cuming noted a group of Delaware Indians living about 1 mile south of Little Prairie which was south of present day Caruthersville and south of the study area (Douglass 1912:108).

6.2 Field Survey

A total of 180 cultural resources were recorded. Of these six are archeological sites and 174 are architectural (standing) structures.

Riverside

A total of six archeological sites (Table 6-1) were found. Eleven architectural sites either in the item area or 50 years or older were found (Table 6-2). All are described in Appendix B. Four other architectural locations beyond the item area and less than 50 years old were recorded but are not described or discussed further.

Archeological Sites

Site 23PM569. The literature search revealed that Powell's Ferry (23PM569) was initiated by Mr. L. B. Powell in 1889 and was the first crossing at this part of the Mississippi River. The first ferry was a skiff which was rowed across the river. It was later replaced by a mule powered ferry. In 1918, a motor-driven ferry replaced the earlier version. This ferry and the one at Cottonwood Point were the only river crossings from Missouri to Tennessee until 1976 when the Caruthersville Bridge was opened (Democrat-Argus 1976:30).

The site remains consist of the concrete ferry ramp running into the river, a concrete slab to the south of the ramp on the river's edge and another slab west of the ramp. The ferry ramp is a simple concrete ramp leading into the river and has no outstanding features. The slab to the south of the ramp (slab A) measures 12.15 x 6.5 meters (39.86 x 21.33 feet) and is the foundation of a cafe that was built at that location. The other slab (slab B) measures 9.30 x 7.40 meters (30.51 x 24.28 feet) and was the location of the ferry's machine and equipment shop. This shop was built of tin and plank siding with a tin roof. It was enlarged at one time to two and one-half times the size of the slab but the enlargement had a dirt floor. These buildings were all removed after the completion of the Caruthersville bridge (Will Anderson 1983:personal communication to Tony Dieste).

Although structural features remain at this site (ramp and slabs), no in situ subsurface deposits were found.

Site 23PM570. This site is the reported location of a house which stood in the area in 1937 and was inundated by the flood of that year. The area has been filled in the last two or three years.

Surface reconnaissance did not reveal any cultural remains. Shovel tests and a 1 x 1 test unit revealed a few brick, bone and clear glass fragments. All are of recent origin.

The location of a structure is not confirmed at this site. It is speculated that the structure was not located on the site or that the structure was

TABLE 6-1
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES, RIVERSIDE
(Station 24/69+00 to Station 31/17+10)

STATE NUMBER	NLU NUMBER	BRIEF DESCRIPTION AND NAME	IN ITEM AREA	DATE CONSTRUCTED
23PM569	83-74	Powell's Ferry concrete slab foundations	Yes	1889-1976
23PM570	83-79	House site	Yes	Pre-1937
None	83-69	1916 Mississippi River Levee	Yes	1916
None	83-80	Raised and filled warehouse foundation last used as former Riverview Museum	No	Pre-1939
None	83-83	Dump; old Caruthersville dump	No	? - Present
None	83-85	Historic scatter	No	Post-1939

TABLE 6-2
ARCHITECTURAL SITES, RIVERSIDE
(Station 24/69+00 to Station 31/17+10)

STATE NUMBER	NLU NUMBER	BRIEF DESCRIPTION AND NAME	IN ITEM AREA	DATE CONSTRUCTED
None	83-68	Metal buildings, warehouse and gravelled parking lot; Caruthersville shipyard	Yes	Circa 1965
None	83-70	Reinforced concrete silo	Yes	Circa 1950
None	83-71	Frame and tin shed	Yes	Post-1973
None	83-72	Concrete block pump station	Yes	Circa 1960
None	83-73	Metal frame radio tower	Yes	Circa 1960
None	83-75	Raised concrete foundation; Caruthersville slab yard	Yes	Circa 1940-1960
None	83-76	Raised concrete foundation; Caruthersville Sand and Gravel	Yes	Post-1939
None	83-77	Concrete block wall	Yes	Circa 1960
None	83-78	Metal buildings and concrete grain elevator; MFA grain terminal	Yes	Post-World War II
None	83-81	Frame and tin shed; Lee Line Steamboat Warehouse	No	Pre-1939
None	83-82	Frame, frame and tin and concrete block industrial buildings; Betz-Tipton Veneer Co. and Missouri Wire Bound Box Co., Inc.	No	1906-1983

built on piers; removed/destroyed and/or any remains of the structure are buried by recent fill.

Site NLU-83-69. This site is the remains of a levee built in 1916, which runs in a general north-south direction along the Mississippi River. The remains are evident intermittently along the length of the study area. In portions of the survey area the levee has been degraded and used as borrow material. Borrowing and degrading of the remainder of the levee is occurring at the present time.

Site NLU-83-80. This site is the foundation of a warehouse which was converted to the Riverview Museum. The date of construction is believed to have been in the early 1900's although no documentation of this is available. This brick warehouse was abandoned and in a dilapidated condition when, in 1968, local community groups established the museum and refurbished the building. Due to problems with dampness the museum was moved in 1979. Subsequently, the warehouse was torn down. Today, all that remains of this structure is a foundation of cement blocks with the interior filled with dirt. It measures 22.85 meters north-south and 18 meters east-west. Shovel testing in the foundation fill did not yield cultural materials.

Site NLU-83-83. This site is an abandoned city dump. It lies along the riverside of the levee just south of NLU-83-82. It is being used by local people as a garbage dump. All cultural material observed on the site was of recent origin.

This location is a bird roost and is a health hazard. This hazard is the reason given for abandonment by the city approximately 10 years ago (George Glozier 1983:personal communication to Nancy Clendenen).

Site NLU-83-85. This is a historic surface scatter located in the vicinity of Bell's Point. The site occupies a fallow soybean field just west of the top bank of the river.

Fourteen shovel tests (30 x 30 x 50 centimeters) and one 1 x 1 meter test unit disclosed no subsurface cultural material. Cultural material was in close proximity to the road and of recent origin. No indication of a house site was disclosed through either the literature or archeological investigations. It was concluded that this site is a dump used by the local population and materials have been scattered by farming activity.

Architectural Sites

The 11 architectural sites include the Caruthersville Shipyard (NLU-83-68), a reinforced steel and concrete silo (NLU-83-70), a metal and frame shed (NLU-83-71), a concrete block pumphouse (NLU-83-72), a metal radio tower (NLU-83-73), a raised concrete foundation at the site of the Caruthersville slab yard (NLU-83-75), another concrete foundation at the former site of Caruthersville Sand and Gravel (NLU-83-76), a concrete block wall (NLU-83-77) and the MFA grain elevator (NLU-83-78), the Lee Line Steamboat Warehouse (NLU-83-81), the Betz-Tipton Veneer Company and Missouri Wirebound Box Company, Inc. (NLU-83-82).

Landside

No archeological remains were found on the landside portion of the survey. A total of 41 architectural structures (Table 6-3) are reported in detail and described in Appendix C. One hundred eighteen additional architectural locations less than 50 years old were recorded but are not described or reported further.

Of the 41 structures, 28 are business buildings and 10 are residences. The Caruthersville Water Tower (NLU-83-86), the Riverview Museum (NLU-83-109) and the U.S. Post Office (NLU-83-89) complete the sample.

The Caruthersville Water Tower (NLU-83-86), was built in 1902 by George C. Martin, a Chicago civil engineer who had a substantial business in the Midwest in building standardized standpipe water systems.

The Riverview Museum (NLU-83-109) is located in the old depot of the Frisco Railroad (formerly the St. Louis, Kennett and Southern Railroad). The present structure was constructed in 1917 (Pemiscot Publishing Co. n.d.).

The U.S. Post Office (NLU-83-89) was built in the early 1930's (Caruthersville Chamber of Commerce n.d.) and is a typical example of small town governmental architecture of that period.

TABLE 6-3
STRUCTURES OLDER THAN 50 YEARS IDENTIFIED ON THE LANDSIDE
(Station 24/69+00 to Station 31/17+10)

NLU #	BRIEF DESCRIPTION AND HISTORIC NAME	LOCATION	DATE CONSTRUCTED
83-86	Caruthersville Water Tower	NW corner, W. 3rd St. and Cotton Ave	1902 on NRHP
83-87	House (L-shaped)	507 Cotton Ave.	Circa 1900
83-88	House (American Four-Square); Wells House	301 W. 3rd St.	Circa 1920
83-89	U.S. Post Office	300 Carleton Ave.	Circa 1930
83-90	Business (two-story); Arlington Building	137 W. 3rd St.	Circa 1910
83-91	Business (one-story brick with metal and aluminum additions)	135 West 3rd St.	Circa 1930-Circa 1970
83-92	Business (two-story brick)	121 West 3rd St.	Circa 1910
83-93	Business (two-story brick); Wilson Block #2	119 W. 3rd St.	1901
83-94	Business (one-story brick)	117 W. 3rd St.	Circa 1920
83-95	Business (one-story)	W. 3rd St., west side	Circa 1920
83-96	Business (two-story brick)	115 West 3rd St.	Circa 1920
83-97	Business (one-story brick)	113 West 3rd St.	Circa 1920
83-98	Business (two-story brick)	304 Ward Ave.	Circa 1910
83-99	Business (two-story brick)	306 Ward Ave.	Circa 1910
83-100	Business (two-story brick)	308 Ward Ave.	Circa 1910
83-101	Business (two-story brick); Mason Block	303 Ward Ave.	1909
83-102	Business (two-story brick)	305 Ward Ave.	Circa 1900
83-103	Business (one-story brick)	E. 3rd St.	Circa 1930
83-104	House (Queen Anne)	200 East 3rd St.	Circa 1900
83-105	House (Double-pen)	204 E. 3rd St.	Circa 1920
83-106	House (Queen Anne)	300 E. 3rd St.	Circa 1900
83-107	House (Bungalow)	308 E. 3rd St.	Circa 1920
83-108	House (Princess Anne)	310 East 3rd St.	Circa 1900
83-109	Riverview Museum (Railroad Depot); Frisco Depot	NE corner, W. 3rd St. and Highland Ave.	Circa 1900
83-110	Business (one-story brick)	Carleton Ave., south side, E. of 3rd St.	Circa 1920
83-111	Business (two-story brick)	100 W. 3rd St.	Circa 1900-1970
83-112	Business (two-story brick); New York Store	106 W. 3rd St.	Circa 1900
83-113	Business (two-story brick)	104 West 3rd St.	Circa 1910
83-114	Business (one-story stuccoed)	134 W. 3rd St.	Circa 1920-1980
83-115	Business (two-story brick)	138 West 3rd St.	Circa 1910
83-116	Business (two-story brick)	144 W. 3rd St.	Circa 1910
83-117	Business (two-story brick with terra cotta trim); Exchange Building	225 Ward Ave.	1920
83-118	Business (two-story brick)	233 Ward Ave.	Circa 1920
83-119	Business (one-story brick)	221 Ward Ave.	Circa 1920

TABLE 6-3
(Continued)

NLU #	BRIEF DESCRIPTION AND HISTORIC NAME	LOCATION	DATE CONSTRUCTED
83-120	Business (two-story brick); Sanders Realty	219 Ward Ave.	1918
83-121	Business (two-story stucco); probably formerly a residence	108 2nd St.	Circa 1920
83-122	Business (one-story brick)	200 Walker Ave.	Circa 1930
83-123	Business (two-story brick); now used as warehouse	123 East 3rd St.	Circa 1910
83-124	House (Tri-Gabled E11)	305 East 3rd St.	Circa 1900
83-125	House (Victorian L-shaped cottage)	309 East 3rd St.	Circa 1900
83-126	House (Saddlebag)	311 East 3rd St.	Circa 1900

7.0 SETTLEMENT MODEL

Recall that Fisk identifies the earliest sediments in the study area as part of the G stage of the Mississippi River (3000 B.P./1000 B.C. - 2500 B.P./ 500 B.C.) while Saucier includes the area within the No. 5 meander belt; sediments of which may date as early as 6000 B.P./4000 B.C. These time frames imply that archeological remains in the study area may date as early as the Middle Archaic (7000 B.P./5000 B.C. - 5000 B.P./3000 B.C.) or the Late Archaic (5000 B.P./3000 B.C. - 3000 B.P./1000 B.C.). Although both Fisk and Saucier have identified meander belts, keep in mind that it is not implied that sediments of these belts lie on or near the surface.

Further, because the project area is adjacent to the active Mississippi River it was subjected to extensive overbank flooding until the late 19th century when the river was first leveed. It is probable that this flooding has deposited extensive sediments that today, drown the surfaces of earlier meander belt deposits. Therefore, it is speculated that:

1. No prehistoric remains will be found on or near the surface in the project area.

2. If prehistoric remains are found, these will date to the later part of the prehistoric sequence.

3. Although historic remains will be found on and near the surface of the study area, the date of the earliest remains can not be established based on available information.

7.1 Prehistoric Land Use

Although it is believed that no evidence of prehistoric peoples will be found in the project area, keep in mind that prehistoric populations probably exploited the region.

Although cultural differences and changes in methods and kinds of resources exploitation are known to have occurred through time and these are reflected in material remains, it is speculated that there were common adaptive strategies among prehistoric peoples utilizing the study area.

It is suggested that prehistoric people exploited forest and riverine resources in the study area. They used the area on a temporary/seasonal basis and no permanent settlements were established. Resources exploited included plant and faunal species that have survived into modern times.

7.2 Historic Land Use

Due to its proximity to early trade centers, it is reasonable to speculate that during the 18th century the study area was used by trappers and fur traders. However, it is speculated that no settlements or permanent camps were established.

In fact, it is likely that the first farmers intent on settlement reached the project area during the early 1800's and were associated with the settlement at Little Prairie. However, because the New Madred earthquake devastated the region, it is speculated that the present area (if occupied) was abandoned after 1811.

In fact, it was not until after Missouri became a state that settlers are likely to have returned to the study area.

It is known that Caruthersville was established in 1857. Thus, continued Euro-American settlement and land use were assured. It is speculated that remains dating to the early 19th century will be evident but sparse. They will be associated with early farming and/or river traffic. By the mid-1800's it is speculated that evidence of farming and commercial trade (coupled with urban development) will be among the remains common in the study area.

8.0 SIGNIFICANCE

In the following sections, significance (eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places) is discussed for: 1) all archeological sites; 2) all architectural sites remaining in the item area following contract revision regardless of age and potential significance; and 3) architectural features omitted from the item area that are 50 years old or older. All of these are listed in Table 8-1.

Note that all architectural sites omitted from the project (item) area by contract revision that are less than 50 years of age do not meet any of the criteria for significance. None are considered further.

8.1 Riverside

Archeological Sites

23PM569. Although structural features remain at this site (ramp and slabs), no in situ subsurface deposits were found. The site, although important historically as an early and continuing ferry, is now, except for the concrete ramp and slabs, completely destroyed and has lost its structural integrity. Further, it is no longer of importance to the local population and the land is in an area that has been degraded by local trash dumping and filling.

As no subsurface in situ deposits were found it is believed that additional archeological research would not yield any further useful information. Therefore, the site is not believed to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

23PM570. Although this site does meet the age criterion for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places it is not of historic or cultural importance. Further, the site contains no evidence of structural remains. The house was probably on a raised foundation as were many of its period and upon its removal would leave minimal remains. Additional archeological investigations are not likely to yield reliable data due to the extensive disturbances which have occurred at the site. Therefore, it is not believed eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

NLU-83-69. Although this site does meet the age criterion of age for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, its remnant and degraded nature has invalidated its structural integrity, thus, it is not believed eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

NLU-83-80. Although structural features remain at this site (foundation), no subsurface cultural material was found. The site, except for the foundation, has been completely destroyed and lost its structural integrity.

As no subsurface deposits were found it is believed that additional archeological research would not yield further useful information. Therefore, the site is not believed to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

TABLE 8-1
SIGNIFICANCE OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

SITE NUMBER	BRIEF DESCRIPTION AND NAME	SIGNIFICANCE/ ELIGIBILITY	CRITERIA OF DETERMINATION
23PM 569	Concrete slab foundations and ferry ramp; Powell's Ferry	No	Has lost structural integrity and is destroyed
23PM9 570	House site	No	Is not of historic or cultural importance
83-68	Metal buildings and graveled parking lot; Caruthersville shipyard	No	Does not meet age criterion and not architecturally notable
83-69	1916 Mississippi River Levee	No	Has lost structural integrity
83-70	Reinforced concrete silo	No	Does not meet age criterion and is not architecturally notable
83-71	Frame and tin shed	No	Does not meet age criterion and is not architecturally notable
83-72	Concrete block pump station	No	Does not meet age criterion and is not architecturally notable
83-73	Metal frame radio tower	No	Does not meet age criterion and is not architecturally notable
83-75	Raised concrete foundation Caruthersville Slab Yard	No	Does not meet the age criterion and is not historically or culturally important
83-76	Raised concrete foundation; Caruthersville Sand and Gravel	No	Does not meet the age criterion and is not historically or culturally important
83-77	Concrete block wall	No	Does not meet the age criterion and is not historically or culturally important and does not have architectural integrity

TABLE 8-1
(Continued)

SITE NUMBER	BRIEF DESCRIPTION AND NAME	SIGNIFICANCE/ ELIGIBILITY	CRITERIA OF DETERMINATION
83-78	Metal buildings and concrete grain elevator; MFA Grain terminal	No	Does not meet the age criterion and does not have cultural or historical importance
83-80	Raised and filled foundation; Former Riverview Museum	No	Site is destroyed and not likely to yield useful archeological information
83-81	Frame and tin shed; Lee Line Steamboat Warehouse	No	No architectural integrity of design or of historic importance
83-82	Frame, frame and tin and concrete block industrial buildings; Betz-Tipton Veneer Co. and Missouri Wire Bound Box Co., Inc.	No	Buildings undergone many structural changes and are not architecturally significant
83-83	Dump; old Caruthersville dump	No	The site is not historically or culturally important
83-85	Historic scatter	No	Does not meet age criterion or criterion of importance
83-86	Caruthersville Water Tower	Yes	Is on the NRHP
83-87	House (L-shaped)	No	Not architecturally notable
83-88	House (American Four-Square); Wells House	No	No architectural integrity
83-89	U.S. Post Office	Yes	Excellent example of government architecture of its period
83-90	Business (two-story); Arlington Building	No	Not architecturally notable
83-91	Business (one-story brick with metal and aluminum additions)	No	No architectural integrity
83-92	Business (two-story brick)	No	Not architecturally notable
83-93	Business (two-story brick); Wilson Block #2	No	Not architecturally notable
83-94	Business (one-story brick)	No	Not architecturally notable
83-95	Business (one-story)	No	No architectural integrity
83-96	Business (two-story brick)	No	Not architecturally notable

TABLE 8-1
(Continued)

SITE NUMBER	BRIEF DESCRIPTION AND NAME	SIGNIFICANCE/ ELIGIBILITY	CRITERIA OF DETERMINATION
83-97	Business (one-story brick)	No	Not architecturally notable
83-98	Business (two-story brick)	No	Not architecturally notable
83-99	Business (two-story brick)	No	Not architecturally notable
83-100	Business (two-story brick)	No	Lost architectural integrity
83-101	Business (two-story brick); Mason Block	No	Lost architectural integrity
83-102	Business (two-story brick)	No	Not architecturally notable
83-103	Business (one-story brick)	No	Lost architectural integrity
83-104	House (Victorian Queen Anne)	No	Not architecturally notable; lost architectural integrity
83-105	House (Double-pen)	No	Not architecturally notable
83-106	House (Victorian Queen Anne)	No	Not architecturally notable
83-107	House (Bungalow)	No	Not architecturally notable
83-108	House (Victorian Princess Anne)	No	Not architecturally notable
83-109	Riverview Museum (Old Frisco Depot)	No	Declared ineligible by the Missouri Advisory Council
83-110	Business (one-story brick)	No	Not architecturally notable
83-111	Business (two-story brick)	No	No architectural integrity
83-112	Business (two-story brick); New York Store	No	No architectural integrity
83-113	Business (two-story brick)	No	Not architecturally notable
83-114	Business (one-story stuccoed)	No	No architectural integrity
83-115	Business (two-story brick)	Yes	Maintains architectural integrity and uniqueness
83-116	Business (two-story brick)	No	No architectural integrity
83-117	Business (two-story brick with terra cotta trim); Exchange Building	Yes	Is unique and because of terra cotta embellishment may be eligible

TABLE 8-1
(Continued)

SITE NUMBER	BRIEF DESCRIPTION AND NAME	SIGNIFICANCE/ ELIGIBILITY	CRITERIA OF DETERMINATION
83-118	Business (two-story brick)	No	No architectural integrity
83-119	Business (one-story brick)	No	Is not notable nor has architectural integrity
83-120	Business (two-story brick); Sanders Realty	No	Is not notable nor has architectural integrity
83-121	Business (two-story stucco); probably formerly a residence	No	Is not notable nor has architectural integrity
83-122	Business (one-story brick)	No	Is not notable nor has architectural integrity
83-123	Business (two-story brick); now used as warehouse	No	Is not notable nor has architectural integrity
83-124	House (Tri-Gabled E11)	No	Is not architecturally notable
83-125	House (Victorian L-shaped cottage	No	Is not architecturally notable
83-126	House (Saddlebag)	No	No architectural integrity

NLU-83-83. This is the site of the old Caruthersville dump. The site is one that has been randomly mixed by a large number of people during its period of use. Material observed was all recent and dumping is still taking place. It is not believed to be of great archeological or historical value and, therefore, is not believed to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

NLU-83-85. This site is an historic surface scatter. Subsurface testing revealed no cultural material. Material on the surface was recent in nature. Therefore, it is not of archeological importance and does not meet the age criterion for inclusion or the National Register of Historic Places. It is, thus, not believed eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Architectural Sites

NLU-83-68. This site was constructed in the 1960's. It does not meet the age criterion for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Further, it does not meet the criteria of importance of architecture or craftmanship. It is therefore, not believed eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

NLU-83-70. This site does not meet the age criterion for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Further, it is not of great importance. Therefore, it is not believed to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

NLU-83-71. This site does not meet the age criterion for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Further, it is not of architectural importance and is not believed to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

NLU-83-72. This site does not meet the criterion of age or of architectural importance in order to be considered for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, it is not believed to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

NLU-83-73. This site does not meet the criterion of age for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Further it is not architecturally important. Therefore, it is not believed to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

NLU-83-75. This site does not meet the age criterion for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Further, it is not historically or culturally significant. Therefore, it is not believed eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

NLU-83-76. This site does not meet the age criterion for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Further, it is not culturally or historically significant. Therefore, it is not believed eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

NLU-83-77. This site does not meet the age criterion for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Further, it is not historically

or culturally significant and does not have architectural integrity. Therefore, it is not believed to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

NLU-83-78. This site does not meet the age criterion for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Further, it is not of importance historically or culturally. Therefore, it is not believed to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

NLU-83-81. This site does not meet the criteria for architectural integrity or of historic importance for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, it is not believed to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

NLU-83-82. The buildings of this site have undergone many structural changes and thus have lost architectural integrity. Further, they are not architecturally significant. Therefore, this site is not believed to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

8.2 Landside

Archeological Sites

Recall that no archeological sites were found on the landside portion of the survey area.

Architectural Sites

NLU-83-86. Recall that site NLU-83-86, the Caruthersville Water Tower, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on September 9, 1982 (Federal Register 1983:8647).

NLU-83-89. This site meets the age criterion for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. It also shows an excellence of architecture for its type of building and period. Therefore, it is believed to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

NLU-83-109. The Riverview Museum (Old Frisco Depot) has been declared ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places on April 28, 1978, by the Missouri Advisory Board.

NLU-83-115. This structure meets the age criterion for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. It also maintains its architectural integrity and appears to be unique. Therefore, it is believed to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

NLU-83-117. This structure meets the criterion of age for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. It is also an outstanding example of its type and its uniqueness and architectural importance is increased because of its terra cotta embelishment. Therefore, it is believed to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The remaining 36 architectural structures (Table 8-1) are not believed eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Although all are greater than 50 years in age, each has lost its architectural integrity and/or lacks architectural notability.

8.3 Downtown Caruthersville

Downtown Caruthersville is an aggregate of structures. Thus, these will be briefly discussed in the context of a single cultural unit or district.

Although there were 28 buildings surveyed in the downtown area that are 50 years old or older, only two (NLU-83-115 and NLU-83-117) are believed to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (Table 4, Appendix B). The downtown area itself is basically undistinguished in architecture. The general impression is heterogeneous with buildings of different types and styles being associated. Further, there are gaps in the streets' landscape due to destruction of structures that once occupied those areas. Many buildings have been modified by the application of facing materials. They bear no relation to the materials used in original building construction. Others have been so modified with additions and structural changes that they have lost all architectural and structural integrity.

For these reasons it is not believed that the surveyed area of downtown Caruthersville is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

9.0 IMPACTS

Of the 12 sites in the item area (Table 9-1), ten (23PM69, 23PM70, NLU-83-68, NLU-83-69, NLU-83-71, NLU-83-72, NLU-83-75, NLU-83-76, NLU-83-77 and NLU-83-78) will not suffer any impact under the presently proposed work. The remaining two sites will be impacted as follows:

NLU-83-70

This silo is in an area which is to be totally impacted by borrowing for fill and the establishment of a riverside seepage blanket. Exact impact on this structure is unknown (Memphis District, Corps of Engineers, Item No. R-846, Caruthersville, Missouri, Serial 21943, file 101/358(2.2); July 5, 1983).

NLU-83-73

This radio tower is just inside the right-of-way for the riverside seepage blanket. The exact impact on this tower is not known (Memphis District, Corps of Engineers, Item No. R-846, Caruthersville, Missouri, serial 21943, file 101/358(3.3) July 5, 1983).

No sites outside the item area will be impacted.

TABLE 9-1
PROPOSED WORK AND IMPACTS AT RECORDED
CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE ITEM AREA
(26/0+00 to 28/0+00 Riverside)

SITE NUMBER	NATURE OF WORK	IMPACT ON SITE
23PM569	No work is proposed at this location under this contract	The site will not be impacted by the presently proposed work
23PM570	No work is proposed at this location under this contract	The site will not be impacted by the presently proposed work
NLU-83-68	No work is proposed at this location under this contract	The site will not be impacted by the presently proposed work
NLU-83-69	No work is proposed at this location under this contract	The site will not be impacted by the presently proposed work
NLU-83-70*	Area will be borrowed from for fill and a riverside seepage blanket established	The site will possibly be 100% destroyed by borrowing activities and the establishment of a riverside seepage blanket
NLU-83-71	No work is proposed at this location under this contract	The site will not be impacted by the presently proposed work
NLU-83-72	No work is proposed at this location under this contract	The site will not be impacted by the presently proposed work
NLU-83-73*	Site will be covered by the riverside seepage blanket	Actual impact on site unknown. Ground surface will be covered by the riverside seepage blanket
NLU-83-75	No work is proposed at this location under this contract	The site will not be impacted by the presently proposed work
NLU-83-76	No work is proposed at this location under this contract	The site will not be impacted by the presently proposed work
NLU-83-77	No work is proposed at this location under this contract	The site will not be impacted by the presently proposed work
NLU-83-78	No work is proposed at this location under this contract	The site will not be impacted by the presently proposed work

*Exact nature of project impact unknown.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 Item Area (26/0+00 to Station 28/0+00 Riverside)

None of the 12 sites in the item area are believed to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, no additional archeological or architectural research is recommended at these locations.

10.2 Remainder of Study Area

Of the remaining 168 sites outside the item area, one (NLU-83-83) is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. One (NLU-83-109) has been declared ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Three more (NLU-83-89, NLU-83-115 and NLU-83-117) are believed to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

10.3 Eligible Cultural Properties

NLU-83-86

One site, the Caruthersville Water Tower, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on September 9, 1982 (Federal Register 1983:8647). Although no work is presently planned at this location at this time, if future work is done, this site should be avoided.

10.4 Ineligible Cultural Properties

NLU-83-109

This structure, the Riverview Museum (Old Frisco Depot), has been declared ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (April 28, 1978) by the Missouri Advisory Council. Therefore, no additional architectural research is recommended at this location.

10.5 Potentially Eligible Cultural Properties

NLU-82-89

This structure, the U.S. Post Office, which is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, will not be impacted by the presently proposed project. However, if future additional plans will result in impact, it should be further assessed to determined its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

NLU-83-115

This structure, a brick two story business building, which is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, will not be impacted by the presently proposed project. However, if future additional plans will result in impact, it should be further assessed to determine its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

NLU-83-117

This structure, the Exchange Building, which is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, will not be impacted by the presently proposed project. However, if future additional plans will result in impact, it should be further assessed to determined its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

10.6 Other Cultural Properties

The remaining 163 cultural properties are not believed eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, no further archeologi .l or architectural work is recommended at these locations.

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APPENDIX A

SCOPE OF WORK

SECTION C - DESCRIPTION/SPECIFICATIONS (SCOPE OF WORK)

C-1. GENERAL.

C-1.1. The Contractor shall conduct a background, archival and literature search and intensive survey investigation of select Mississippi River levee berms in Crittenden and Desha Counties, Arkansas, and Mississippi, Scott, Cape Girardeau, and Pemiscot Counties, Missouri. These tasks are in partial fulfillment of the Memphis District's obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665), as amended; the National Environment Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190); Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of Cultural Environment," 13 May 1971 (36 F.R. 3921); Preservation of Historic and Archaeological Data, 1974 (P.L. 93-291), as amended; and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800).

C-1.2. Personnel Standards.

a. The Contractor shall utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach to conduct the study. Specialized knowledge and skills will be used during the course of the study to include expertise in archeology, history, architecture, geology and other disciplines as required to produce acceptable reports. Techniques and methodologies used for the study shall be representative of the state of current professional knowledge and development.

b. The following minimal experiential and academic standards shall apply to personnel involved in cultural resources investigations described in this Scope of Work:

(1). Archeological Project Directors or Principal Investigator(s) (PI). Individuals in charge of an archeological project or research investigation contract, in addition to meeting the appropriate standards for archeologist, must have a publication record that demonstrates extensive experience in successful field project formulation, execution and technical monograph reporting. The Contracting Officer may also require suitable professional references to obtain estimates regarding the adequacy of prior work.

(2). Archeologist. The minimum formal qualifications for individuals practicing archeology as a profession are a B.A. or B.S. degree from an accredited college or university, followed by a minimum of two years of successful graduate study with concentration in anthropology and specialization in archeology and at least two summer field schools or their equivalent under the supervision of archeologists of recognized competence. A Master's thesis or its equivalent in research and publication is highly recommended, as is the M.A. degree.

(3). Other Professional Personnel. All non-archeological personnel utilized for their special knowledge and expertise must have a B.A. or B.S. degree from an accredited college or university, followed by a minimum of one year of successful graduate study with concentration in appropriate study.

(4). Other Supervisory Personnel. Persons in any archeological supervisory position must hold a B.A., B.S. or M. A. degree with a concentration in archeology and a minimum of 2 years of field and laboratory experience.

(5). Crew Members and Lab Workers. All crew members and lab workers must have prior experience compatible with the tasks to be performed under this contract. An academic background in archeology/anthropology is highly recommended.

c. All operations shall be conducted under the supervision of qualified professionals in the discipline appropriate to the data that is to be discovered, described or analyzed. Vitae of personnel involved in project activities may be required by the Contracting Officer at anytime during the period of service of this contract.

C-1.3. The Contractor shall designate in writing the name of the Principal Investigator. Participation time of the Principal Investigator shall average a minimum of 50 hours per month during the period of service of this contract. In the event of controversy or court challenge, the Principal Investigator shall be available to testify with respect to report findings. The additional services and expenses would be at Government expense, per paragraph 1.08 below.

C-1.4. The Contractor shall keep standard field records which may be reviewed by the Contracting Officer. These records shall include field notes, appropriate state site survey forms and any other cultural resource forms and/or records, field maps and photographs necessary to successfully implement requirements of this Scope of Work.

C-1.5. To conduct the field investigation, the Contractor will obtain all necessary permits, licenses, and approvals from all local, state and Federal authorities. Should it become necessary in the performance of the work and services of the Contractor to secure the right of ingress and egress to perform any of the work required herein on properties not owned or controlled by the Government, the Contractor shall secure the consent of the owner, his representative, or agent, prior to effecting entry on such property.

C-1.6. Innovative approaches to data location, collection, description and analysis, consistent with other provisions of this contract and the cultural resources requirements of the Government, are encouraged.

C-1.7. No mechanical power equipment shall be utilized in any cultural resource activity without specific written permission of the Contracting Officer.

C-1.8. The Contractor shall furnish expert personnel to attend conferences and furnish testimony in any judicial proceedings involving the archeological and historical study, evaluation, analysis and report. When required, arrangements for these services and payment therefor will be made by representatives of either the Corps of Engineers or the Department of Justice.

C-1.9. The Contractor, prior to the acceptance of the final report, shall not release any sketch, photograph, report or other material of any nature obtained or prepared under this contract without specific written approval of the Contracting Officer.

C-1.10. The extent and character of the work to be accomplished by the Contractor shall be subject to the general supervision, direction, control and approval of the Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer may have a representative of the Government present during any or all phases of the described cultural resource project.

C-2. STUDY AREA.

C-2.1. Henrico (R-606). Within an imaginary plane figure beginning at station 57/0+00 and proceeding to station 61/6t07 bounded by 152.4m (500 ft) landside of the levee (as measured perpendicular to the centerline of the levee) and 457.2m (1,500 ft) or top bank riverside of the levee. Thence from station 61/6+07 to station 64/48+00 bounded by 152.4m (500 ft) landside of the levee and 457.2m (1,500 ft) riverside of the levee. This area is located in Desha County, Arkansas, and is shown on the Mellwood, Arkansas-Mississippi and Henrico, Arkansas, 15 minute quadrangle maps.

C-2.2. Knowlton (R-618). Within an imaginary plane figure beginning at station 49/0+00 and proceeding to station 50/0+00 bounded by 152.4m (500 ft) landside of the levee (as measured perpendicular to the levee centerline) and 609.6m (2,000 ft) or top bank riverside of the levee. Thence from station 50/0+00 to station 51/0+00 bounded by 152.4m (500 ft) landside of the levee and 304.8m (1,000 ft) riverside of the levee. Thence from station 51/0+00 to station 52/49+05 bounded by 152.4m (500 ft) landside of the levee and 457.2m (1,500 ft) or top bank riverside of the levee. This area is located in Desha County, Arkansas, and is shown on the Mellwood, Arkansas-Mississippi, 15 minute quadrangle map.

C-2.3. Porter Lake (R-703). Within an imaginary plane figure beginning at station 180/0+00 and proceeding to station 181/2+50 bounded by 0m (o ft) landside of the levee (as measured perpendicular to the centerline of the levee) and 91.5m (300 ft) or top bank river side of the levee. This area is located in Crittenden County, Arkansas, and is shown on the Horseshoe Lake, Arkansas-Mississippi-Tennessee, 15 minute quadrangle map.

C-2.4. Lambethville (R-752). Within an imaginary plane figure beginning at station 125/39+00 and proceeding to station 129/10+00 bounded by 152.4m (500 ft) landside of the levee (as measured perpendicular to the centerline of the levee) and 457.2m (1,500 ft) or top bank riverside of the levee. This area is located in Crittenden County, Arkansas, and is shown on the Jericho, Arkansas-Tennessee, 15 minute quadrangle map.

C-2.5. Caruthersville (R-846). Within an imaginary plane figure beginning at station 26/0+00 and proceeding to station 28/0+00 bounded by top bank riverside of the levee. The area is located in Pemiscot County, Missouri, and is shown on the Caruthersville, Missouri-Tennessee-Arkansas, 15 minute quadrangle map.

C-2.6. Above Dorena, Parcel 2 (R-929). Within an imaginary plane figure beginning at station 60/38+00 and proceeding to station 62/34+00 bounded by 152.4m (500 ft) landside of the levee and 457.2m (1,500 ft) or top bank riverside of the levee. This area is located in Mississippi County, Missouri and is shown on the Hickman, Kentucky-Missouri-Tennessee 15 minute quadrangle map.

C-2.7. Nash Well Relief Channels (R-48.87 a.c.).

a. Ditch A. Within an imaginary plane figure beginning at station 8/34+00 and proceeding northeast along the toe of the existing levee to station 9/22+50; thence proceeding southeast to a point 107m (350 ft) distant from the toe of the levee; thence proceeding southwest and maintaining the 107m (350 ft) corridor to station 9/16+50; then proceeding to the northwest for 46m (150 ft); here turning again to the southwest and proceeding to station 8/34+00 while maintaining the 61m (200 ft) distance from the toe of the existing levee; and turning to close the figure. The work area is located within Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, and appears on the Morley, Missouri, 15 minute quadrangle map.

b. Ditch B. Within an imaginary plane figure beginning at station 9/22+50 and proceeding northeast along the toe of the existing levee to station 9/42+78; then turning roughly southwest to follow the proximal RR ROW limit (15m (50 ft) from the RR centerline) to a point 30m (100 ft) distant from the centerline of Ditch B at station 9/24+00 and moving south-southeast another 61m (200 ft); then proceeding to the southwest to station 9/22+50 while maintaining the 91m (300 ft) distance from the centerline of Ditch B and finally turning to close the figure. Ditch B is in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, and is shown on the Morley, Missouri, 15 minute quadrangle map.

c. Ditch C. Within an imaginary plane figure beginning at station 11/0+00 and proceeding southwest along the proximal RR ROW limit until reaching station 9/45+00; thence proceeding roughly south for 4m (12 ft); then proceeding to the northeast to a point 8m (25 ft) distant from the RR ROW limit at station 9/50+00. Continuing to a point 9m (30 ft) distant from the RR ROW limit at station 10/16+00; now proceeding to the northeast to a point 46m (150 ft) distant from the RR ROW limit at station 10/19+00 and continuing

to the northeast to a point also 46m (150 ft) distant from the RR ROW limit at station 10/48+50; thence proceeding northwest for 21m (70 ft) and again proceeding northeast to a point 30m (100 ft) distant from the proximal RR ROW limit at station 11/0+00; thence turning to close the figure. The work area is within Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, and shown on the Morley, Missouri, 15 minute quadrangle map.

d. Ditch D. Within an imaginary plane figure beginning at station 13/7+59 and using the distal top bank of existing Ditch D as the southern boundary; proceeding west to Station 11/4+80; thence proceeding roughly north to the toe of the existing levee and following this line to the east (allowing for the inclusion of the illustrated disposal area), and closing the figure at station 13/7+59. Now beginning at station 11/4+80 proceeding southwest along the proximal boundary of the Railway right-of-way (RR ROW) (50 feet from the centerline of the tracks) to station 11/0+00; thence roughly south to a point 98m (320 ft) distant; then proceeding northeast and maintaining the 98m (320 ft) corridor; now turning to close the figure at station 11/4+80. These areas are shown on drawings 3 and 4, provided by the Government. The work area is with Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, and is shown on the Morley, Missouri, 15 minute quadrangle map.

e. Ditch Number One. There shall be a channel and floodway, hereinafter called Ditch Number One, constructed along a center line beginning at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section Thirty-six, Township Thirty, Range Thirteen, thence west to the northwest corner of Section Thirty-five in said Township; thence south to the quarter section corner on the west line of Section Thirty-five; thence west through the middle of Sections Thirty-four and Thirty-three, to the quarter corner of the west line of Section Thirty-three; thence south to a point five hundred feet south of the southwest corner of said Section Thirty-three; thence south sixty-two degrees and thirty minutes west, seventy-three hundred feet; thence south twelve hundred and fifty feet to a point one hundred feet south of the center of the Saint Louis-Southwestern Railway, eight hundred and fifty feet west of its crossing with the Saint Louis, Memphis & Southeastern Railway in Section Five, Township Twenty-nine, Range Thirteen; thence south fifty-four degrees west, sixteen thousand feet (intersecting the west line of Section Thirteen, Township Twenty-nine, Range Twelve eleven hundred feet north of the quarter section corner, on the west line of said Section); thence south thirty-five degrees west, eighteen thousand three hundred feet, to a point six hundred and eighty feet south of the northeast corner of Section Thirty-three, Township Twenty-nine, Range Twelve; thence south to the southeast corner of said Section; thence south thirteen degrees west, to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section Four, Township Twenty-eight, Range Twelve. Work area located within Scott County, Missouri, and shown on the Morley, Missouri, 15 minute quadrangle map. The work shall be performed within the impact areas as illustrated by drawings 21876; 1041/356 (5), (6-Revised) and (7).

f. Ditch Number Four. Ditch Number Four is located along a center line beginning at the west side of the Rock Levee Road in the northeast quarter of Section Twenty-five, Township Thirty, Range Thirteen, and Twenty-five feet north of the south line of the right-of-way, described for Whitewater River

Deflection Channel and Levee, and extending west, parallel with said right-of-way line to a point fifty feet distant (measured at right angles) from the south right-of-way line at the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad in Section Twenty-seven in said Township, thence southwest parallel to said railroad to the west line of Section Twenty-seven in said township, thence south along the west lines of sections Twenty seven and Thirty-four to intersect Ditch Number One. The work is within Scott and Cape Girardeau Counties, Missouri, and is shown on the Morley, Missouri, 15 minute quadrangle map. The work shall be performed within the impact area as illustrated by drawing 21876; 101/356(5).

g. Ditch Number Eight. Ditch Number Eight is located along a center line, beginning seventy feet, north twenty-eight degrees east from the trestle on the Saint Louis, Memphis & Southeastern Railroad, two thousand three hundred feet west of the east line of Section Twenty-nine, Township Thirty, Range Thirteen, measured along said Railroad; thence South Twenty-eight degrees west, ninety six hundred feet (intersecting the south line of Section Thirty-two in said Township, one hundred feet east of the southwest corner); thence south thirteen hundred feet to the intersection with Ditch Number One. The ditch alignment follows, in part, the boundary of Scott and Cape Girardeau Counties and appears on the Morley, Missouri, 15 minute quadrangle map. The work shall be performed within the impact area as illustrated by drawing 21876; 101/356(8).

C-3. DEFINITIONS.

C-3.1. "Cultural resources" are defined to include any buildings, site, district, structure, object, data, or other material relating to the history, architecture, archeology, or culture of an area.

C-3.2. "Background and Literature Search" is defined as a comprehensive examination of existing literature and records for the purpose of inferring the potential presence and character of cultural resources in the study area. The examination may also serve as collateral information to field data in evaluating the eligibility of cultural resources for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or in ameliorating losses of significant data in such resources.

C-3.3. "Intensive Survey" is defined as a comprehensive, systematic, and detailed on-the-ground survey of an area, of sufficient intensity to determine the number, types, extent and distribution of cultural resources present and their relationship to project features.

C-3.4. "Mitigation" is defined as the amelioration of losses of significant prehistoric, historic, or architectural resources which will be accomplished through preplanned actions to avoid, preserve, protect, or minimize adverse effect upon such resources or to recover a representative sample of the data they contain by implementation of scientific research and other professional techniques and procedures. Mitigation of losses of cultural resources includes, but is not limited to, such measures as: (1) recovery and preservation of an adequate sample of archeological data to allow for analysis and published interpretation of the cultural and environmental conditions prevailing at the time(s) the area was utilized by man; (2) recording, through

architectural quality photographs and/or measured drawings of buildings, structures, districts, sites and objects and deposition of such documentation in the Library of Congress as a part of the National Architectural and Engineering Record; (3) relocation of buildings, structures and objects; (4) modification of plans or authorized projects to provide for preservation of resources in place; (5) reduction or elimination of impacts by engineering solutions to avoid mechanical effects of wave wash, scour, sedimentation and related processes and the effects of saturation.

C-3.5. "Reconnaissance" is defined as an on-the-ground examination of selected portions of the study area, and related analysis adequate to assess the general nature of resources in the overall study area and the probable impact on resources of alternate plans under consideration. Normally reconnaissance will involve the intensive examination of not more than 15 percent of the total proposed impact area.

C-3.6. "Significance" is attributable to those cultural resources of historical, architectural, or archeological value when such properties are included in or have been determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places after evaluation against the criteria contained in How to Complete National Register Forms.

C-3.7. "Testing" is defined as the systematic removal of the scientific, prehistoric, historic, and/or archeological data that provide an archeological or architectual property with its research or data value. Testing may include controlled surface survey, shovel testing, profiling, and limited subsurface test excavations of the properties to be affected for purposes of research planning, the development of specific plans for research activities and excavation, preparation of notes and records, and other forms of physical removal of data and the analysis of such data and material, preparation of reports on such data and material and dissemination of reports and other products of the research. Subsurface testing shall not proceed to the level of mitigation.

C-3.8. "Analysis" is the systematic examination of material data, environmental data, ethnographic data, written records, or other data which may be prerequisite to adequately evaluating those qualities of cultural loci which contribute to their significance.

C-4. GENERAL PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

C-4.1. The Contractor shall prepare for each of the project areas a draft and final report detailing the results of the individual studies and subsequent recommendations.

C-4.2 Background and Literature Search

a. This task shall include an examination of the historic and prehistoric environmental setting and cultural background of the study area and shall be

of sufficient magnitude to achieve a detailed understanding of the overall cultural and environmental context of the study area. It is axiomatic that the background and literature search shall normally preceed the initiation of all fieldwork.

b. Information and data for the literature search shall be obtained, as appropriate, from the following sources: (1) Scholarly reports - books, journals, theses, dissertations and unpublished papers; (2) Official Records - Federal, state, county and local levels, property deeds, public works and other regulatory department records and maps; (3) Libraries and Museums - both regional and local libraries, historical societies, universities, and museums; (4) Other repositories - such as private collections, papers, photographs, etc.; (5) archeological site files at local universities, the State Historic Preservation Office, the office of the State Archeologist; (6) Consultation with qualified professionals familiar with the cultural resources in the area, as well as consultation with professionals in associated areas such as history, sedimentology, geomorphology, agronomy, and ethnology.

c. The Contractor shall include as an appendix to the draft and final reports written evidence of all consultation and any subsequent response(s), including the dates of such consultation and communications.

d. The background and literature search shall be performed in such a manner as to facilitate predictive statements (to be included in the study report) concerning the probable quantity, character, and distribution of cultural resources within the project area. In addition, information obtained in the background and literature search should be of such scope and detail as to serve as an adequate data base for subsequent field work and analysis in the study area undertaken for the purpose of discerning the character, distribution and significance of identified cultural resources.

e. In order to accomplish the objectives described in paragraph 4.02.d., it will be necessary to attempt to establish a relationship between landforms and the patterns of their utilization by successive groups of human inhabitants. This task should involve defining and describing various zones of the study area with specific reference to such variables as past topography, potential food resources, soils, geology, and river channel history.

C-4.3. Intensive Survey.

a. Intensive Survey shall include the on-the-ground examination of the project areas described in paragraph 2.0 sufficiently to insure the location and preliminary evaluation of all cultural resources in the study area and to fulfill report requirements.

b. Unless excellent ground visability and other conditions conducive to the observation of cultural evidence occurs, shovel test pits, or comparable

subsurface excavation units, shall be installed at intervals no greater than 30 meters throughout the study area. Note that auger samples, probes, and coring tools will not be considered comparable subsurface units. Shovel test pits shall be minimally 30 x 30 centimeters in size and extend to a minimum depth of 50 centimeters. All such units shall be screened using ¼" mesh hardware cloth. Additional shovel test pits shall be excavated in areas judged by the Principal Investigator to display a high potential for the presence of cultural resources. If, during the course of intensive survey activities, areas are encountered in which disturbance or other factors clearly and decisively preclude the possible presence of significant cultural resources, the Contractor shall carefully examine and document the nature and extent of the factors and then proceed with survey activities in the remainder of the study area. Documentation and justification of such action shall appear in the survey report. The location of all shovel test units and surface observations with respect to site geometry shall be recorded and appear in the draft and final reports.

c. When cultural remains are encountered, horizontal site boundaries shall be derived by the use of surface observation procedures (where surface conditions are highly conducive to the observation of cultural evidence) or by screened shovel cut units or by a combination of these methods and in such a manner as to allow precise location of site boundaries on Government project drawings and 7.5 minute U.S.G.S. quad maps when available. Methods used to establish site boundaries shall be discussed in the survey report together with the probable accuracy of the boundaries. The Contractor shall establish a datum at the discovered cultural loci which shall be precisely related to the site boundaries as well as to a permanent reference point (in terms of azimuth and distance). If possible, the permanent reference point used shall appear on Government blueline (project) drawings and/or 7.5 minute U.S.G.S. quad maps. If no permanent landmark is available, a permanent datum shall be established in a secure location for use as a reference point. The permanent datum shall be precisely plotted and shown on U.S.G.S. quad maps and project drawings. All descriptions of site location shall refer to the location of the primary site datum.

d. Upon approval of the Contracting Officer or his authorized representative, the delineation of precise site boundaries may be deferred until the implementation of testing activities.

C-4.4 Testing Activities

a. Initial Site Testing

(1) Surface collection of the site area shall be accomplished in order to obtain data representative of total site surface content. Both historic and prehistoric items shall be collected. The Contractor shall carefully note and record descriptions of surface conditions of the site including ground cover and the suitability of soil surfaces for detecting cultural items (ex: recent rainfall, standing water or mud). If ground surfaces are not highly conducive to surface collection, screened shovel tests units shall be used to augment surface collection procedures.

(2) Care should be taken to avoid bias in collecting certain classes of data or artifact types to the exclusion of others (ex: debitage or faunal remains) so as to insure that collections accurately reflect both the full range and the relative proportions of data classes present (ex: the proportion of debitage to implements or types of implements to each other). Such a collecting strategy shall require the total collection of quadrat or other sample units in sufficient quantities to reasonably assure that sample data are representative of such descrete site subareas as may exist. Since the number and placement of such sample units will depend, in part, on the subjective evaluation of intrasite variability, and the amount of ground cover, the Contractor shall describe the rational for the number and distribution of collection units. In the event that the Contractor utilizes systematic sampling procedures in obtaining representative surface samples, care should be taken to avoid periodicity in recovered data. No individual sample unit type used in surface data collection shall exceed 6 square meters in area.

(3) The Contractor shall undertake (in addition and subsequent to sample surface collecting) a general site collection in order to increase the sample size of certain classes of data which the Principal Investigator may deem prerequisite to an adequate site-specific and intersite evaluation of data.

(4) As an alternative to surface collecting procedures discussed above, where surface visability is excellent, the Contractor may collect all visable artifacts. If such a procedure is undertaken, the precise proveniences of all individual artifacts shall be related to the primary site datum and recorded.

(5) Unless it can be conclusively and definitely demonstrated that no significant subsurface cultural resources occur at a site, the Contractor shall install in each appropriate site a minimum of one 1 X 1 meter subsurface test unit to determine the presence and general nature of subsurface deposits.

(6) Subsurface test units (other than shovel cut units) shall be excavated in levels no greater than 10 centimeters. Where cultural zonation or plow disturbance is present, however, excavated materials shall be removed by zones (and in 10 cm. levels within zones where possible). Subsurface test units shall extend to a depth of at least 20 centimeters below artifact bearing soils. A portion of each test unit, measured from one corner (of a minimum 30 X 30 centimeters), shall be excavated to a depth of 40 centimeters below artifact bearing soils. All excavated material (including plow zone material) shall be screened using a minimum of 1/4" hardware cloth. Representative profile drawings shall be made of excavated unit. Subsequent to preparation of profile drawings for each test unit, the unit shall be backfilled and compacted to provide reasonable pedestrian safety.

(7) During the course of the intensive survey, the Contractor should observe and record local environmental, physiographic, geological or other variables (including estimates of ground visability and descriptions of soil characteristics) which may be useful in evaluating the effectiveness of survey procedures and providing comparative data for use in predictive statements which may be utilized in future Government cultural resource investigations.

(8) When sites are not wholly contained within the right-of-way limits, the Contractor shall survey an area outside the right-of-way limits large enough to include the entire site within the survey area. This shall be done in an effort to delineate site boundaries and to determine the degree to which the site will be impacted.

b. Additional Site Testing

(1) Multiple 1 X 1 meter subsurface test units may be required at many sites. The proposed number and distribution of such test units shall be determined by the Principal Investigator on a site specific basis. This determination shall be made based on such variables as site size and potential intrasite variability, including physiographic and geomorphological characteristics of the loci which may suggest variability in the presence or distribution of subsurface cultural deposits. The Contractor shall detail the rational(s) for the placement and numbers of such test units in the report of field activities. The placement and numbers of additional test units shall be negotiated with the Contracting Officer and if an agreement is reached a change order shall be issued prior to conduct of the work. Such testing will provide a data base of sufficient nature to allow a determination of site eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

(2) Subsurface test units (other than shovel cut units) shall be excavated in levels no greater than 10 centimeters. Where cultural zonation or plow disturbance is present, however, excavated materials shall be removed by zones (and in 10 cm levels within zones where appropriate). Subsurface test units shall extend to a depth of at least 20 centimeters below artifact bearing soils. A portion of each test unit, measured from one corner (of a minimum 30 X 30 centimeters), shall be excavated to a depth of 40 centimeters below artifact bearing soils. All excavated material (including plow zone material) shall be screened using a minimum of 1/4" hardware cloth. Representative profile drawings shall be made of excavated units.

(3) Stringent horizontal spatial control of testing will be maintained by relating the location of all collection and test units to the primary site datum.

(4) Other types of subsurface units may, at the Contractor's option, be utilized in addition to those units required by this Scope of Work.

(5) Subsurface investigations will be limited to testing and shall not proceed to the level of mitigation.

(6) In order to accurately relate a site to research domains, i.e., assess significance or insignificance, a variety of data gathering techniques may be required to insure recovery of the various types of data which may be present at the site. These techniques may include but not be limited to flotation and excavation of cultural features. When appropriate, these types of data gathering activities should be intergral elements of the testing strategy.

C-4.5. Analysis and Curation. Unless otherwise indicated, artifactural and non-artifactural analysis shall be of an adequate level and nature to fulfill the requirements of this Scope of Work. All recovered cultural items shall be cataloged in a manner consistent with state requirements or standards of curation in the state in which the study occurs. The Contractor shall consult with appropriate state officials as soon as possible following the conclusion of fieldwork in order to obtain information (ex: accession numbers) prerequisite to such cataloging procedures. The Contractor shall have access to a depository for notes, photographs and artifacts (preferably in the state in which the study occurs) where they can be permanently available for study by qualified scholars. If such materials are not in Federal ownership, applicable state laws, if any, should be followed concerning the disposition of the materials after the completion of the final report. Efforts to insure the permanent curation of properly cataloged cultural resources materials in an appropriate institution shall be considered an integral part of the requirements of this Scope of Work.

C-5. GENERAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS.

C-5.1. The primary purpose of the cultural resources report is to serve as a planning tool which aids the Government in meeting its obligations to preserve and protect our cultural heritage. The report will be in the form of a comprehensive, scholarly document that not only fulfills mandated legal requirements but also serves as a scientific reference for future cultural resources studies. As such, the report's content must be not only descriptive but also analytic in nature.

C-5.2. Upon completion of all field investigation and research, the Contractor shall prepare reports detailing the work accomplished, the results, the recommendations, and appropriate alternative mitigation measures, when required, for each project area. The format suggested by Guidelines for Contract Cultural Resource Survey Reports and Professional Qualifications as prepared by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources should be reviewed and, to the extent allowed by this Scope of Work utilized as an aid in preparing the required report for work in Missouri. To the extent permitted by this Scope of Work, the work in Arkansas shall follow the Standards for Fieldwork and Reports as prepared by the Arkansas Archeological Survey.

C-5.3. The report shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following sections and items:

a. Title Page. The title page should provide the following information; the type of task undertaken, the cultural resources which were assessed (archeological, historical, architectural); the project name and location (county and state), the date of the report; the Contractor's name; the contract number; the name of the author(s) and/or the Principal Investigator; and the agency for which the report is being prepared.

b. Abstract. The abstract should include a summary of the number and types of resources which were surveyed, results of activities and the recommendations of the Principal Investigator.

c. Table of Contents.

d. Introduction. This section shall include the purpose of the report; a description of the proposed project; a map of the general area; a project map; and the dates during which the task was conducted. The introduction shall also contain the name of the institution where recovered materials will be curated.

e. Environmental Context. This section shall contain, but not be limited to, a discussion of probable past floral and faunal characteristics of the project area. Since data in this section will be used in the evaluation of specific cultural resource significance, it is imperative that the quantity and quality of environmental data be sufficient to allow subsequent detailed analysis of the relationship between past cultural activities and environmental variables.

f. Previous Research. This section shall describe previous research which may be useful in deriving or interpreting relevant background research data, problem domains, or research questions and in providing a context in which to examine the probability of occurrence and significance of cultural resources in the study area.

g. Literature Search and Personal Interviews. This section shall discuss the results of the literature search, including specific data sources, and personal interviews which were conducted during the course of investigations.

h. Survey, Testing and Analytical Methods. This section shall contain an explicit discussion of research and/or survey strategy, and should demonstrate how environmental data, previous research data, the literature search and personal interviews have been utilized in constructing such a strategy.

i. Survey, Testing and Analytical Results. This section shall discuss archeological, architectural, and historical resources surveyed, tested and analyzed; the nature and results of analysis, and the scientific importance or significance of the work. Quantified listings and descriptions of artifacts and their proveniences may be included in this section or added to the report as an appendix. Inventoried sites shall include a site number.

j. Recommendations.

(1) This section should contain the recommendations of the Principal Investigator based on the significance and degree of impact of the project on the cultural resources. Assessment of the eligibility of specific cultural properties for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places shall be made for cultural resources.

(2) It will not be considered adequate to evaluate a resource on the basis of inferred potential with a recommendation for further testing in order to determine signficance. Significance should be discussed explicitly in terms of previous regional and local research and relevant problem domains. Statements concerning significance shall contain a detailed, well-reasoned argument for the property's research potential in contributing to the understanding of cultural patterns, processes or activities important to the history or prehistory of the locality, region or nation, or other criteria of significance. Conclusions concerning insignificance likewise, shall be fully documented and contain detailed and well-reasoned arguments as to why the property fails to display adequate research potential or other characteristics adequate to meet National Register criteria of significance. For example, conclusions concerning significance or insignificance relating solely to the lack of contextual integrity due to plow disturbance or the lack of subsurface deposits will be considered inadequate. Where appropriate, due consideration should be given to the data potential of such variables as site functional characteristics, horizontal intersite or intrasite spatial patterning of data and the importance of the site as a representative systemic element in the patterning of human behavior. The Contractor should be guided, in this regard, by Archeological Property Nominations by Tom King (Published in 11593, Vol. 1, No. 2). All report conclusions and recommendations shall be logically and explicitly derived from data discussed in the report.

(3) The significance or insignificance of cultural resources can be determined adequately only within the context of the most recent available local and regional data base. Consequently the evaluation of specific individual cultural loci examined during the course of contract activities shall relate these resources not only to previously known cultural data but also to a synthesized interrelated corpus of data generated in the present study.

(4) The Contractor shall provide appropriate alternative mitigation measures for significant resources which will be adversely impacted. Data will be provided to support the need for mitigation and the relative merits of each mitigation design will be discussed. The Contractor shall also provide time and cost estimates for implementation of each mitigation design. Time and cost estimates may be submitted as a readily removable appendix. The impact of destruction or alteration of a cultural resource should be measured against the extent to which that resource contributes to the understanding of man's activities in the region, its potential for future research and its preservability. Preservation of significant cultural resources is nearly always considered preferable to recovery of data through excavation. When a significant site can be preserved for an amount reasonably comparable to, or less than the amount required to recover the data, full consideration shall be given to this course of action.

k. References (American Antiquity style).

l. Appendices (Maps, correspondence, etc.). A copy of this Scope of Work shall be included as an appendix in all reports.

C-5.4. The above items do not necessarily have to be discrete sections; however, they should be readily discernable to the reader. The detail of the above items may vary somewhat with the purpose and nature of the study.

C-5.5. In order to prevent potential damage to cultural resources, no information shall appear in the body of the report which would reveal precise resource location. All maps which indicate or imply precise site locations shall be included in reports as a readily removable appendix (ex: envelope).

C-5.6. No logo or other such organizational designation shall appear in any part of the report (including tables or figures) other than the title page.

C-5.7. Unless specifically authorized by the Contracting Officer, all reports shall utilize permanent site numbers assigned by the state in which the study occurs.

C-5.8. All appropriate information (including typologies and other classificatory units) not generated in these contract activities shall be suitably referenced.

C-5.9. Reports detailing testing activities shall contain site specific maps. Site maps shall indicate site datum(s), location of data collection units (including shovel cuts, subsurface test units and surface collection units); site boundaries in relation to proposed project activities, site grid systems (where appropriate) and such other items as the Contractor may deem appropriate to the purposes of this contract.

C-5.10. Information shall be presented in textual, tabular, and graphic forms, whichever are most appropriate, effective and advantageous to communicate necessary information. All tables, figures and maps appearing in the report shall be of publishable quality.

C-5.11. Any abbreviated phrases used in the text shall be spelled out when the phase first occurs in the text. For example use "State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)" in the initial reference and thereafter "SHPO" may be used.

C-5.12. The first time the common name of a biological species is used it should be followed by the scientific name.

C-5.13. In addition to street addresses or property names, sites shall be located on the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid.

C-5.14. All measurements should be metric. If the Contractor's equipment is in the English system, then the metric equivalents should follow in parentheses.

C-5.15. As appropriate, diagnostic and/or unique artifacts, cultural resources or their contexts shall be shown by drawings or photographs.

C-5.16. Black and white photographs are preferred except when color changes are important for understanding the data being presented. No instant type photographs may be used.

C-5.17. Negatives of all black and white photographs and/or color slides of all plates included in the final report shall be submitted so that copies for distribution can be made.

C-6. SUBMITTALS.

C-6.1. A brief management summary describing the approximate size and general nature of all cultural resources detected shall be supplied to the Contracting Officer within 10 days of the completion of intensive survey field activity.

C-6.2. The Contractor shall submit 10 copies of the draft report and one original and 50 bound copies each of the final report which include appropriate revisions in response to the Contracting Officer's comments.

C-6.3. The Contractor shall submit under separate cover 6 copies of appropriate 15' quadrangle maps (7.5' when available) or other site drawings which show exact boundaries of all cultural resources within the project area and their relationship to project features, and single copies of all forms, records and photographs described in paragraph 1.04.

C-6.4. The Contractor shall submit to the Contracting Officer completed National Register forms including photographs, maps, and drawings in accordance with the National Register Program if any sites inventoried during the survey are found to meet the criteria of eligibility for nomination and for determination of significance. The completed National Register forms are to be submitted with the final report.

C-6.5. At any time during the period of service of this contract, upon the written request of the Contracting Officer, the Contractor shall submit, within 30 calendar days, any portion or all field records described in paragraph 1.04 without additional cost to the Government.

C-6.6. When cultural resources are located during intensive survey activities, the Contractor shall supply the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office with completed site forms, survey report summary sheets, maps or other forms as appropriate. Blank forms may be obtained from the State Historic Preservation Office. Copies of such completed forms and maps shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer within 30 calendar days of the end of fieldwork.

C-6.7. The Contactor shall prepare and submit with the final report, a site card for each identified resource or aggregate resource. These site cards do

not replace state approved prehistoric, historic, or architectural forms or Contractor designed forms. These 5 X 8 inch cards shall be color-coded. White cards shall be used for prehistoric sites, blue cards for historic sites, green for architectual sites and yellow cards for potentially significant sites. Sites fitting two or more categories will have two or more appropriate cards. This site card shall contain the following information, to the degree permitted by the type of study authorized:

a. site number

b. site name

c. location: section, township, and UTM coordinates (for procedures in determining UTM coordinates, refer to How to Complete National Register Forms, National Register Program, Volume 2.

d. county and state

e. quad maps

f. date of record

g. description of site

h. condition of site

i. test excavation results

j. typical artifacts

k. chronological position (if known)

l. relation to project

m. previous studies and present contract number

n. additional remarks

C-7. SCHEDULE.

C-7.1. The Contractor shall, unless delayed due to causes beyond his control and without his fault or negligence, complete all work and services under this contract within the following time limitations.

Activity	Completion Time (In days beginning with acknowledged date of receipt of notice to proceed)	
Porter Lake, AR (R-703)	draft report	40
	final report	95
Nash Well Relief Channels, MO (R48.87 a.c.)	draft report	70
	final report	115
Caruthersville, MO (R-846)	draft report	80
	final report	115
Lambethville, AR (R-752)	draft report	220
	final report	295
Knowlton, AR (R-618)	draft report	280
	final report	355
Henrico, AR (R-606)	draft report	340
	final report	415
Above Dorena, Parcel 2, MO (R-929)	draft report	400
	final report	475

C-7.2. The Contractor shall make any required corrections after review by the Contracting Officer of the reports. In the event that any of the Government review periods (55 days) are exceeded and upon request of the Contractor, the contract period will be extended on a calendar day for day basis. Such extension shall be granted at no additional cost to the Government.

APPENDIX B

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED ON THE RIVERSIDE
(Station 24/69+00 to Station 31/17+10)

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APPENDIX B

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED ON THE RIVERSIDE
(Station 24/69+00 to Station 31/17+10)

23PM569

This is the site of Powell's Ferry (Figure B-1). The elevation is 82.30 meters (270 feet) AMSL. Vegetation is a mixture of tall and short grasses and tall weeds. Some trees are found on the west edge of this area.

The ferry dates from 1889 when L. B. Powell, who had a farm on the Tennessee side of the river, decided his farm hands needed a way to cross the river. The first ferry was a skiff powered by rowing for the use of his tenants on the Tennessee side so they could cross to Caruthersville for supplies and medical aid. People hearing about this started using Powell's skiff to cross the river.

After several years a mule powered ferry was built with the mules in the back end. This boat was hard to steer as the weight of the mules caused the front end to rise in the air. In 1902 a second mule driven ferry was built with the mules located in the center. This type ferry was used until 1917 when it was lost in the ice when the river froze. The following year the first motor driven ferry was put into operation.

In 1928, at Powell's death, the ferry was leased to Claude Gregory for a period of five years. After this, until the early 1940's, the Powells again ran the ferry. In the early 1940's Ross and Eric Taylor bought the ferry equipment and leased the landings. This family ran the ferry from that time until it closed with the completion of the Caruthersville bridge in 1976 (Democrat-Argus 1976:30).

The site remains consist of the concrete ferry ramp (Figure B-2) extending into the river, a concrete slab to the south of the ramp on the river's edge and another slab west of the ramp.

The slab to the south of the ramp (slab A) measures 12.15 x 6.5 meters (39.86 x 21.33 feet) and is the foundation of a cafe that was built at that location. The other slab (slab B) measures 9.30 x 7.40 meters (30.51 x 24.28 feet) and was the location of the ferry's machine and equipment shop. This shop was built of tin and plank siding with a tin roof. It was enlarged at one time to two and one-half times the size of the slab but the enlargement had a dirt floor. These buildings were all removed after the completion of the Caruthersville bridge (Will Anderson 1983:personal communication to Tony Dieste).

The ferry ramp is a single concrete ramp leading into the river and has no outstanding features.

Shovel tests (30 x 30 x 50 centimeters) were made at 10 meter intervals throughout the site area (Figure B-1). No cultural materials were found except for recent trash on the surface. Two 1 x 1 meter test units were placed in the site. All matrix was screened through a 1/4 inch mesh wire

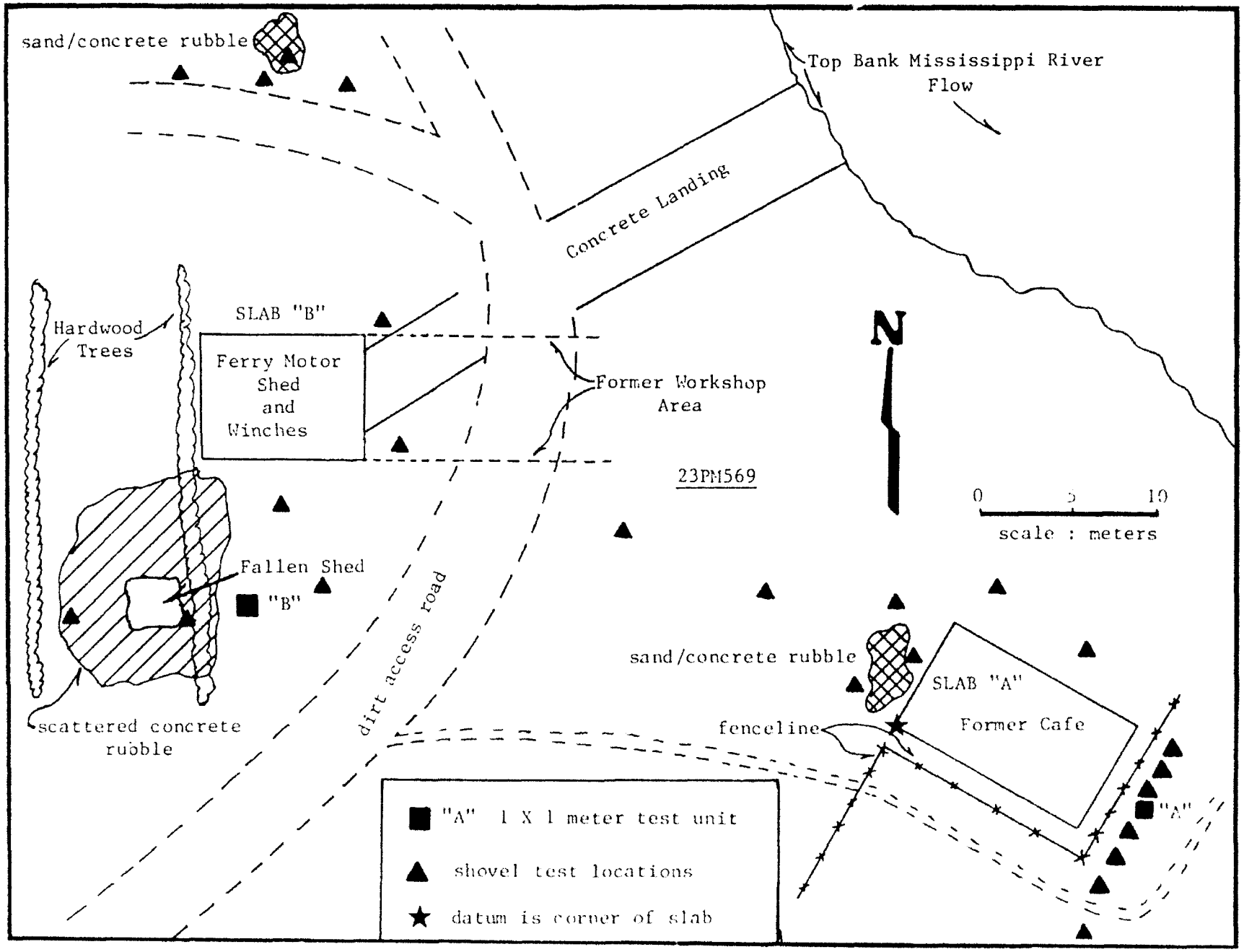

Figure B-1. 23PM569, Site Map of Powell's Ferry

Figure B-2. 23PM569, Concrete Ramp at Powell's Ferry.

screen. The first (Test A) was placed along the south edge of slab A. Test unit A was excavated to an overall depth of 40 centimeters in 10 centimeter levels. The southeast corner was then dug to a depth of 80 centimeters. No cultural materials were found. The soil profile of this test unit is typical of the area and is described below:

0-35 cm: grayish-brown (10YR5/2) silty loam;
35-75 cm: brown (10YR5/3) silty loam with clay;
75-80 cm: yellowish-brown (10YR5/4) silty loam with clay.

According to the plot from the quadrangle map test unit B was located in the center of the ferry machine shop. It was dug in 10 centimeter levels to a depth of 55 centimeters. Artifacts of a non-diagnostic nature (two wire nails, one piece of clear glass and a fragment of scrap metal) were recovered from the first 12 centimeters. None were collected. A metal U-beam was encountered at 12 centimeters and protruded 34 centimeters into the test unit. This beam was 15 centimeters in width with flanges 4.5 centimeters in depth. It did not appear to be associated with any other cultural material. Below 12 centimeters no cultural remains were found and it was determined that all material was part of the general trash that covered the entire site area.

This area of the riverside appears to be a favorite dumping ground for the local population and is heavily littered with everything from household garbage to rusty automobiles.

The soil profile of test unit B differs slightly from that of A and is described below:

Level 1
0-15 cm: grayish-brown (10YR5/2) silty loam with chert gravel;
Level 2
15-27 cm: brown (10YR5/3) clayey soil;
Level 3
27-55 cm: brown (10YR5/3) silty loam.

23PM570

This site (Figure B-3) is the reported location of a house which stood in 1937 and was inundated by the flood of that year (Josephine Van Cleve 1983: personal communication to Bill Moore). It had been removed or destroyed by at least 1962 (Sue Swinger 1983:personal communication to Bill Moore). The reported location of the house was on the east side of the seawall north of Carleton Avenue. Elevation is 80.77 meters (265 feet) AMSL. It should be noted that the area was reported to have been filled in the last 2 to 3 years. Sparse short grass covered the site.

Surface reconnaissance did not reveal any cultural remains. Thirteen shovel tests (30 x 30 x 50 centimeters) were dug at 10 meter intervals or less and the matrix screened through 1/4 inch screen. These revealed a few brick, bone and clear glass fragments.

A 1 x 1 meter test unit was excavated in the area indicated by Mrs. Van Cleve to have been the house site. The test unit was excavated to a depth of 68 centimeters. Cultural material of a recent nature including brick, rubble,

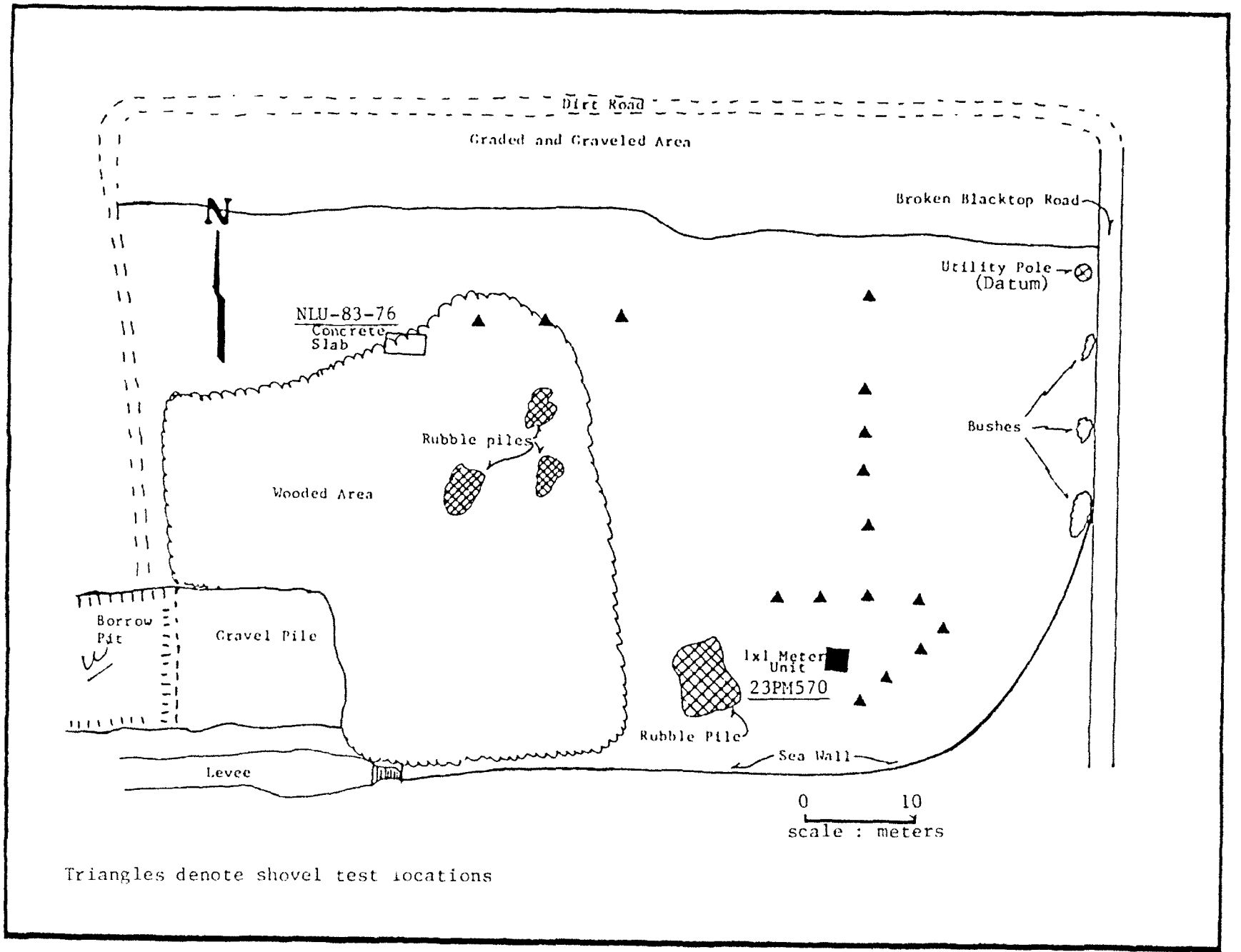

Figure B-3. 23PM570, Site Map.

plastic and undecayed cloth was found in the first 20 centimeters. At 26 centimeters wood, brick and mortar were found. The matrix was screened through 1/4 inch mesh.

The 1 x 1 meter unit profile is representative of the soils observed in the area:

0-20 cm: dark gray (10YR4/1) sandy loam;
20-52 cm: grayish-brown (10YR5/2) silty loam;
52-68 cm: pale brown (10YR63) sand.

It is concluded that the cultural material is recent debris intrusive in the fill or dumped on the site.

No structural remains or material confirming a structure were found at the location. It is speculated that the structure was not located on the site or that it was built on piers and removed/destroyed and/or any remains of the structure are buried by recent fill. Note that additional archeological investigations are not likely to yield reliable data due to the extensive disturbances which have occurred at the site.

NLU-83-68

This site is the location of the Caruthersville shipyard. It is situated on a filled borrow pit area on the west bank of the Mississippi River. The overall elevation of the site is 82.30 meters (270 feet) AMSL. The shipyard was constructed in the 1960's and occupies an area of riverbank 975.36 x 79.25 meters (3200 x 260 feet). It is bounded on the east by the riverbank and the west by the remains of a levee built in 1916. No shovel tests were dug as the area has been filled in with fill dirt.

NLU-83-69

This site is the remains of a levee built in 1916 (Figure B-4), which extends in a general north-south direction along the Mississippi River. The remains are evident intermittently along the length of the study area. Much of this levee has been degraded and used as borrow material. Borrowing and degrading of the levee is occurring at the present time and size of the remainder varies from 30.48 meters (100 feet) in width by 3.0 x 4.57 meters (10 to 15 feet) high to none. In other portions of the survey area it has been degraded and used as borrow material.

The elevation of the levee is 82.30 meters (270 feet). Vegetation along the 1916 levee includes Bois D'Arc, sycamore and beech as well as high grass, briars and weeds.

NLU-83-70

This modern silo of reinforced concrete occupies part of a recent borrow pit on the riverside of the Caruthersville levee at an elevation of 80.77 meters (265 feet) AMSL. The silo is approximately 4.5 meters (15 feet) in diameter. The area is still being borrowed and the silo is pedestaled above the surrounding ground surface. Because it has been cleared in borrowing

Figure B-4. NLH-83-69, 1916 Levee.

activities, no vegetation is associated with the area. Vegetation in the surrounding area is scrub willow, weeds and grass and Eastern cottonwood.

Because the area had been highly disturbed by borrow pit activities, no shovel tests were dug. The structure appears to be of recent age (20 to 30 years) and does not appear on the 1939 Caruthersville quadrangle map (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1939).

NLU-83-71

This site is a frame and tin shed of recent origin. It is adjacent to a borrow pit area next to the 1916 levee remnant. The shed dimensions are 2.4 x 3.7 meters (8 x 12 feet). Due to the nature of the building (circa 10 years) and the disturbed nature of the area, no shovel testing was done because the area is composed of levee fill.

NLU-83-72

This site is a concrete block and associated pipe pumping station on the top bank of the Mississippi River. It is 1.37 x 6.09 meters (4.5 x 20 feet) in size. It is connected to Caruthersville River Terminal on the west side of the levee by a buried pipeline. Petroleum products are off-loaded at this pump station, pumped through this pipeline and stored in the storage tanks of the terminal.

No shovel tests were dug here due to the disturbed nature of the area.

NLU-83-73

This recent (circa 1960) radio tower is located in a borrow pit between the present levee and the Mississippi River north of Caruthersville, Missouri. It is 7.62 meters (25 feet) on a side.

The tower is at an elevation of 82.30 meters (270 feet) AMSL. It is surrounded by high weeds and an immature hardwood thicket which parallels the modern levee. No other associated structures were observed and no shovel tests were made as this is a recent borrow pit and highly disturbed.

NLU-83-75

This site is on a filled borrow pit and is the site of the Caruthersville Slab Yard. It is located along the Mississippi River bank. The yard was active from the 1940's to the 1960's when it was moved. Concrete slabs for revetement work on the riverbank were made here.

The only remaining indication of this yard is the raised concrete block foundation of the office located along the top bank of the river. This structure is 4.8 x 7.15 meters (15.75 x 23.46 feet) and raised 1 meter (3.28 feet) above the ground surface. There are concrete brick steps on the north end. Elevation at the site is 82.30 meters (270 feet) AMSL. Vegetation is tall weeds and briars.

Three shovel tests (30 x 30 x 50 centimeters) were made around the structure which showed only a concrete walk. All matrix was screened through 1/4

inch mesh wire screen. No other cultural remains were found. Due to the disturbed nature of the area no test unit was excavated. All fill material in the shovel tests was intrusive sand and gravel.

NLU-83-76

This site is a raised concrete block foundation, 3.04 x 4.57 meters (10 x 15 feet). Is is believed to have been the site of the Caruthersville Sand and Gravel Co. (Figure B-4). It is located on the west riverbank of the Mississippi. The area is filled borrow and is highly disturbed. Vegetation is short grass. The elevation of the site is 82.25 meters (270 feet) AMSL.

Three shovel tests were made and no cultural materials were found. The matrix of these tests was a mixed sand and gravel. It was finger sieved and screened through 1/4 inch hardware cloth. The site appears on the 1971 U.S.G.S. Caruthersville quadrangle but not on the 1939 edition (U.S.G.S. 1979; 1939). Therefore, it is believed that the site is less than 50 years old.

NLU-83-77

This site, a concrete block wall, occupies an area of filled-in borrow pit on the riverside of the present levee north of the MFA Grain Complex. It appears to be of recent (10 to 20 years) construction and has modern graffiti painted on it. It is 3.04 meters long by 2.43 meters high (10 x 8 feet) with gravel fill.

As the area is filled and the structure is recent in nature no shovel tests were made.

NLU-83-78

This site is the location of the MFA Grain Operations. It is an irregularly shaped area, 167.64 x 167.64 meters (550 x 500 feet) at its widest and 167.64 x 76.2 meters (550 x 250 feet) at its narrowest dimension. It is located along the Mississippi riverbank north of Ward Avenue and east of the seawall. The area has been filled and is highly disturbed by industrial activities. Elevation of the site is 85.34 meters (280 feet) AMSL.

MFA bought the complex in 1960 and has expanded the complex greatly since that time. Before 1960 it was known as Missouri Soybean. No confirmed date can be given for the original construction but it appears to be recent (post-World War II).

The plant receives various grains (wheat, corn, milo and soybeans) by truck and ships then out by barge.

NLU-83-80

This site is the foundation of a warehouse which was the former Riverview Museum. It is located east of the seawall on the south side of Ward Ave The foundation is of cement blocks with the interior filled with dirt. It measures 22.85 meters (74.96 feet) north-south and 18 meters (59.05 feet)

east-west. Six (30 x 30 x 50 centimeters) shovel tests were dug in foundation fill and screened through 1/4 inch mesh. No cultural material was found.

Before becoming the Riverview Museum this brick warehouse had been abandoned and was in a dilapidated condition. In 1968 local community groups established the museum and refurbished the old warehouse. Due to problems with dampness the museum was moved in 1979. Subsequently, the warehouse was torn down. The date of construction is believed to have been in the early 1900's although no documentation of this is available.

NLU-83-81

This structure is the reported site of the Lee Line Steamboat Warehouse. It is located on the riverbank east of the seawall and south of Walker Avenue. It is a rectangular frame and tin structure with ramps leading into the river at one end and to the road on the other. It has a gable roof and stairs on the north side land end. It has been refurbished with modern tin. At the present time it is used for lumber storage.

NLU-83-82

This is the site of the Betz-Tipton Veneer Company and Missouri Wirebound Box Company, Inc. The site, at the south end of Caruthersville along the river comprises about four acres and includes a variety of frame, frame and tin, and some concrete block buildings.

The area was first occupied by the Dillman Egg Case Company, which started business in March of 1906. This firm was succeeded in 1942 by the Hobac Veneer and Lumber Company, Inc. and then in 1952 by the present firm.

The area is used for veneer and box manufacture and encompasses all aspects of this from the initial saw milling of logs to the manufacture of the finished product. Because this site is an active industry, it is posted and on-going manufacturing activities precluded entry. No shovel tests were made.

NLU-83-83

This site is the abandoned city dump. It lies along the riverside of the levee just south of NLU-83-82. It extends 609.6 meters (2000 feet) south from the southern limits of the Betz-Tipton and Missouri Wirebound Box Company. In width it ranges from 60.96 meters (200 feet) to 121.92 meters (400 feet). It is still being used by local people as a garbage dump It is the site of a bird roost and is a health hazard. In fact, the bird roost is the official reason given for abandoning the dump about 10 years ago (George Glozier 1983: personal communication to Nancy Clendenen).

This site was not shovel tested as trash observed was recent in nature and the health hazard posed to crew members working in the area was extreme.

NLU-83-85

This historic scatter is located in the vicinity of Bell's Point (Figure B-5). The scatter occupies a fallow soybean field just west of the top bank of the river. To the southeast is a dirt road into the area. Elevation of

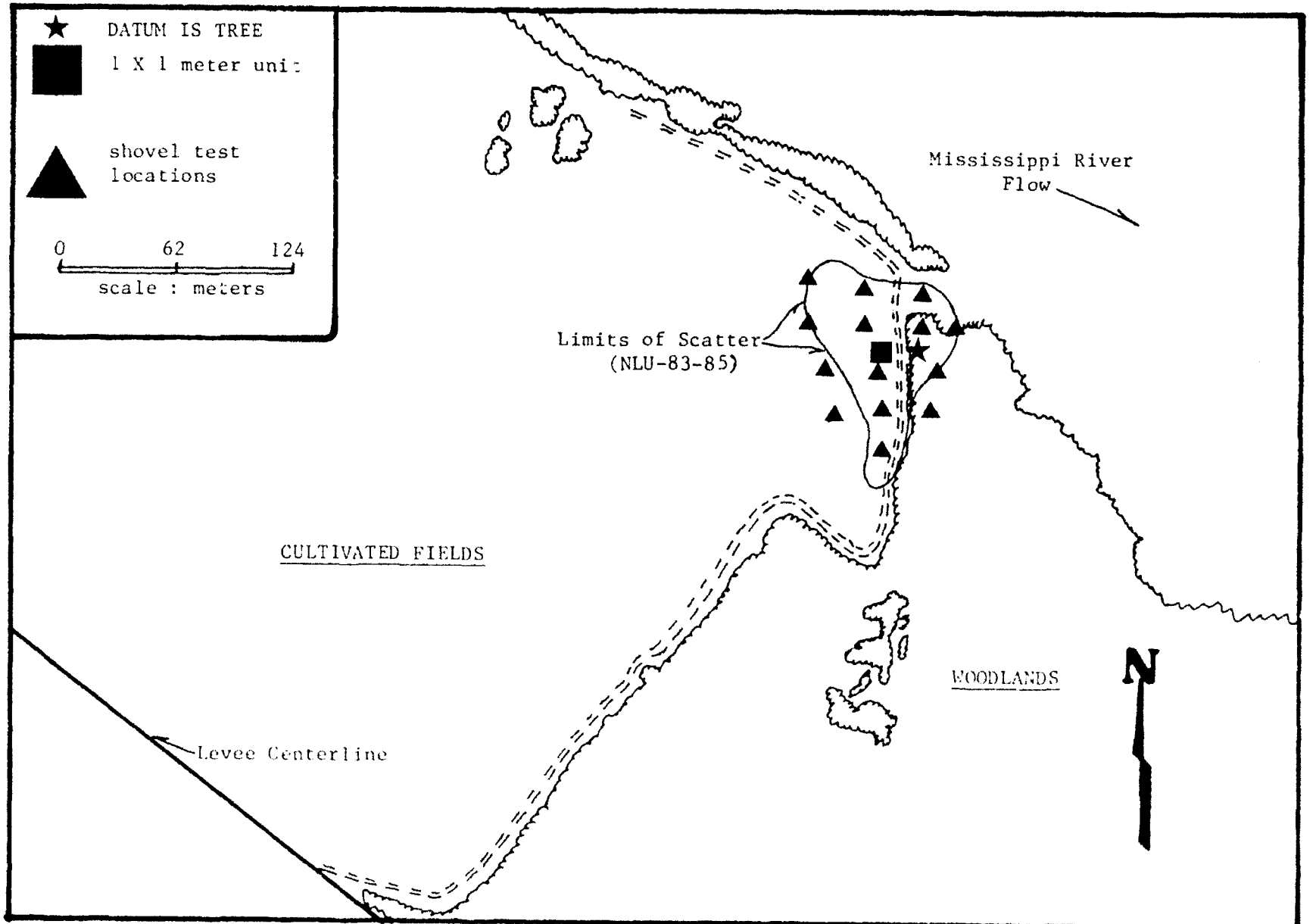

Figure B-5. NLU-83-85, Site Map.

the site is from 79.24 to 80.77 meters (260 to 265 feet) AMSL. The scatter measures approximately 76 x 106 meters (249.34 x 347.76 feet AMSL) oriented north-south. Fourteen shovel tests (30 x 30 x 30 centimeters) were excavated at 30 meter intervals during the initial survey. All tests were screened through 1/4 inch wire mesh. No cultural material was found in the shovel tests. A single 1 x 1 M^2 test unit was excavated on a slight rise at the southeast end of the scatter. It was thought that if this were a house site the elevated area would be the most likely place for a structure because of the potential for widespread flooding in the area.

The unit was excavated to a depth of 40 centimeters in arbitrary 10 centimeter levels and fill was screened through 1/4 inch wire mesh. No cultural materials were recovered from the test unit. The 1 x 1 M^2 profile is typical of all tests excavated and is described below.

Level A
0-10 cm: cm: grayish-brown silt loam;
Level B
10-50 cm: brown silty loam with mottling.

Artifacts observed on the surface of the site were clear, white, green and brown glass, whiteware, stoneware and transferware, all of modern design. No specifically diagnostic material was encountered. No building materials such as bricks, nails and other structural materials were observed.

As all material was in close proximity to the road, was on the surface and was of recent origin, no collection was made. Further, no indication of a house site is depicted at this location on an early Caruthersville quadrangle map (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1939 edition). It is believed that this is a dump used by the local population. The debris has been scattered from the roadside by farming activity.

APPENDIX C

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED LANDSIDE
(Station 24/69+00 to Station 31/17+10 Landside)

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APPENDIX C

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED LANDSIDE
(Station 24/69+00 to Station 31/17+10 Landside)

All cultural resources located on the landside were architectural sites (standing structures).

Definitions

To explain the terminology used in their descriptions the following definitions are given:

American Four-Square - A two story boxlike shape topped by a low hipped roof. There is usually a dormer in the front portion of the roof and a porch extending across the front of the house. This house type was built from the turn of the century through the 1920's (Labine and Poore 1982:7).

Bungalow - A small one story house with a front facing gable roof which may or may not have windows or dormers in it (Whiffen 1969:217). There are bungalow style houses such as described by Whiffen (1969:217-221) and bungalow type houses. The latter are a form of folk housing and are an enlargement of the shotgun house, being a double shotgun, two rooms wide and at least three rooms long, all under a gable-front roof (Newton 1971:15).

Doublepen - The doublepen house, a folk type, is two rooms wide, one deep and has a side facing gable roof. It may have one or two front doors. If there is only one door it is generally in the center. Chimneys if present are located on one or both gable ends. There may be attached ells and lean-tos (Newton 1971:7; Riedl et al 1976:80).

False Front - A false front is an extension of the front of a building to a story above the buildings actual size. Only the facing is extended and no rooms exist behind this facing.

Folk House - A house built without the use of architects. These houses were generally built by the owner or others who followed a customary plan rather than formal plans (Newton 1971:2).

Pen - This is the building unit found in the "pen" type houses. A pen is a single room, usually about 4.87 x 4.87 to 5.48 meters (16 x 16 to 18 feet) or slightly larger (Newton 1971:6).

Princess Anne - This style of house is an outgrowth of the Queen Anne style. It retains the symmetrical massing, complex roofline and large chimneys of the Queen Anne style. However, it exhibits little exterior ornamentation and overall presents a simpler appearance. This house became popular around the turn of the century (Labine and Poore 1982:8).

Queen Anne - This style of house is typified by irregularity of plan and massing. Roofs are high and multiple, with gable roofs the most predominent type. Bay windows are common, as are other windows of many forms, and can be either straight or round topped. They may be glazed in their upper parts only

with small panes set in lead or wooden sashes. Turrets are a feature of the later phase of the style (Whiffen 1969:115).

The popularity of this style of house in the United States dates from the late 1870's (Whiffen 1969:117) and lasted through the 80's and 90's; falling out of fashion around the turn of the century (Labine and Poore 1982:8).

Saddlebag - This is another folk type house. It is constructed by abutting two pens so that a single chimney opens onto both pens. It may or may not have lean-to and porch additions (Newton 1971:7-8).

Shotgun - This is a widespread folk type house throughout the south. The house is one room wide and at least three long. It has a front facing gable (Newton 1971:15). The origin of this house has been traced to Africa through Haiti (Vlach 1978).

Tri-Gabled Ell - The Tri-Gabled Ell house is a variation of an early 20th century house, the Homestead. These houses are square or rectangular with a simple gabled roof. The Tri-Gabled Ell house adds to this simple shape an ell with the result that the roof has three, not two, gables (Labine and Poore 1982:8).

Victorian - The term Victorian, when applied to American domestic architecture, refers to a wide variety of styles developed during the Victorian period. This period dates from the 1840's to the turn of the century (Williams and Williams 1962:115).

Site Descriptions

NLU-83-86

This structure is the Caruthersville Water Tower (Figure C-1). It was built in 1902 by George C. Morgan and is an example of an elevated stand-pipe design common in the latter part of the 19th and early part of the 20th century. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on September 9, 1982.

NLU-83-87

This is a vernacular L-shaped house of one story with a pyramidal and gable roof at 307 Cotton Street (Figure C-2). It is raised on piers, has an asphalt shingle roof, covered porch and tongue-in-groove siding. It was built about 1900.

NLU-83-88

This structure is an American Four-Square house of brick at 301 W. 3rd Street. It has a hip roof, one outside chimney and an added sunroom. It has been divided into apartments and no longer has architectural integrity. It was built about 1920.

Figure C-1. NLU-83-86, Old Caruthersville Water Tower.

Figure C-2. NLU-83-86, Vernacular L-Shaped House.

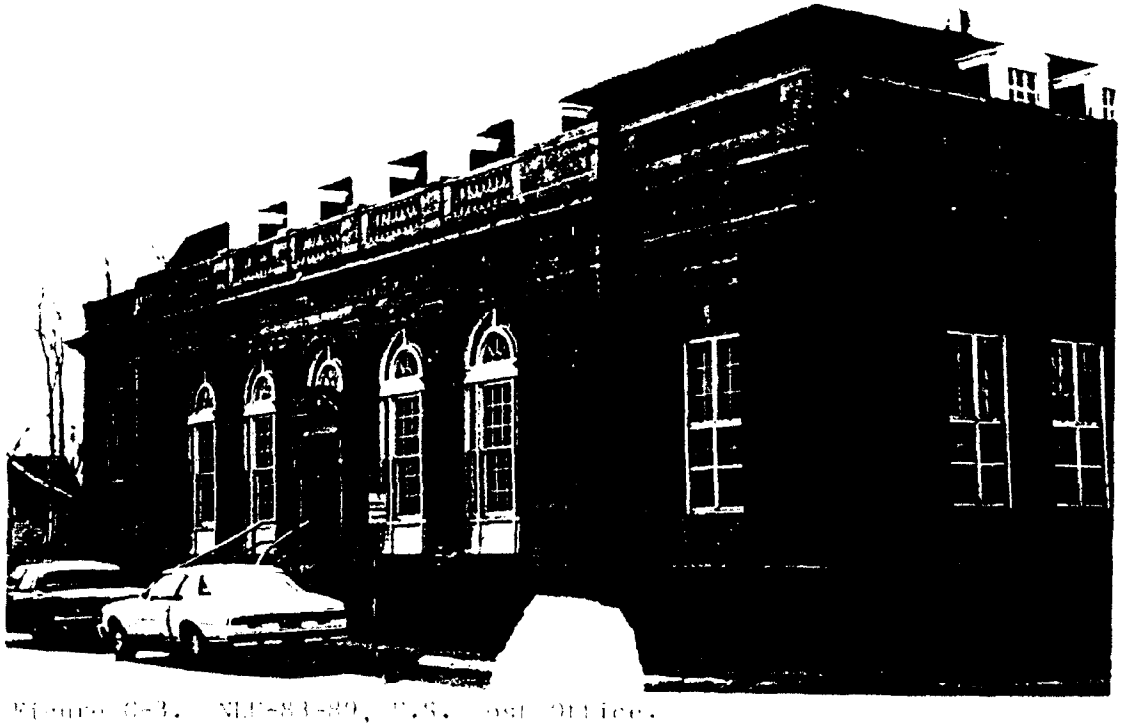

Figure C-3. NLU-83-89, U.S. Post Office.

NLU-83-89

This structure (Figure C-3) is the United States Post Office. It is located at 300 Carleton Avenue. It is a two-story rectangular brick building with a mansard roof with asphalt shingles. Decorative trim around the windows, doors and corners is of concrete. The upper story windows are dormers. It was built in the early 1930's and is an excellent example of the small town government-type building erected in that period.

NLU-83-90

This structure, the Arlington Building, is a rectangular two-story brick business building at 137 W. 3rd Street. It is in fair condition but is not exceptional in design.

NLU-83-91

This structure is a combination of a metal pole and aluminum shed with a one-story brick business building. It houses the Pemiscot Auto Sales. It is located at 135 West 3rd Street immediately south of the Arlington Building (NLU-83-91). Original construction dates from the 1930's with the modern additions being from the 1970's.

NLU-83-92

This structure is at 121 West 3rd Street south of the Pemiscot Auto Sales (NLU-83-92). It is a rectangular two-story brick business building with a flat roof and a false front. It was built about 1910.

NLU-83-93

This structure is a two-story brick business building with a flat roof (Figure C-4). There is some terra cotta trim along the roof edges. It was built in 1901, is known as the Wilson Block #2 and is located at 119 W. 3rd Street.

NLU-83-94

This is a brick one-story business building with a flat roof. It is located at 117 W. 3rd Street and was built about 1920.

NLU-83-95

This is a one-story business building immediately south of 117 W. 3rd Street (NLU-83-94) at 115 West 3rd Street. It has a stuccoed front, rock trim around the windows, a false front and flat roof. It was built about 1920.

NLU-83-96

This is a two-story brick business building at 113 West 3rd Street with a flat roof. It has no second story windows. There is some terra cotta edging on the roof edge. It was built about 1920.

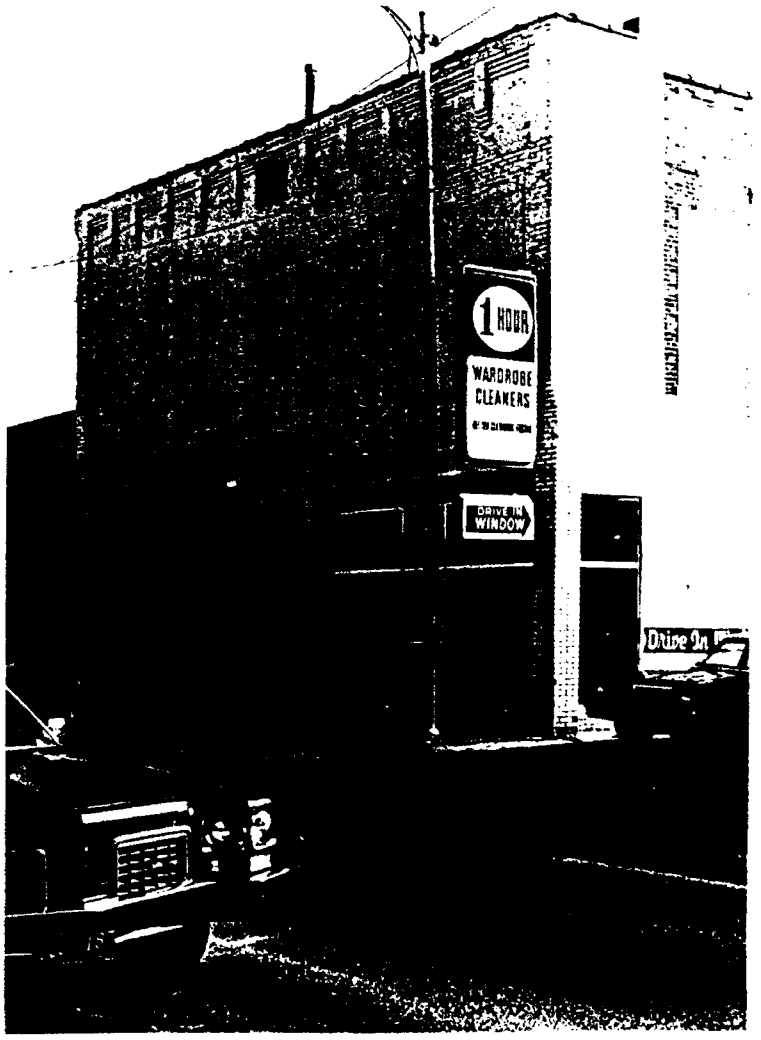

Figure C-4. NLU-83-93, Wilson Block #2.

NLU-83-97

This structure is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick business building at 302 Ward Avenue. It houses the James R. Moore Insurance Company and was built about 1920.

NLU-83-98

This is a two-story brick business building with a flat roof located at 304 Ward Avenue (Figure C-5). It has decorative brick trim on the front and an awning over the sidewalk. It was constructed about 1910.

NLU-83-99

This is a two-story brick business building with a flat roof. It has no upper windows and has an awning over the sidewalk. It is located at 306 Ward Avenue and was built about 1910. It houses the Sherwin Williams Paint Store.

NLU-83-100

This structure is a brick two-story business building with a flat roof (Figure C-6). The front has been refaced in modern white brick and there is an awning over the sidewalk. It is located at 308 Ward Avenue and houses the shop "Twice As Nice." It was built about 1910.

NLU-83-101

This structure is a two-story brick business building with a flat roof. The top story windows are boarded-up and the brick front has been modernized using metal and tile. It is located at 303 Ward Avenue and is called the Mason Block. It was built in 1909.

NLU-83-102

This structure is a two-story brick business building with a flat roof. It has terra cotta roof edging and the brick front has been covered in metal paneling with an awning over the sidewalk. The upper windows are boarded up. It is located on the southwest corner of East 3rd Street and Ward Avenue at 305 Ward Ave. It houses "The Famous Shop." It was built about 1900.

NLU-83-103

This structure is a one-story business building with a flat roof. The front has been modernized with metal and white brick. All windows were boarded-up. It is located south of "The Famous Shop" (NLU-83-102) on East 3rd Street. It was built about 1930.

NLU-83-104

This structure is a Victorian Queen Anne two-story house (Figure C-7). It has asbestos siding and an asphalt shingle roof. It has been modified by the addition of ramps for the handicapped, additions to the house proper and the closing in of the lower front porch. It is located on the southwest corner of E. 3rd Street and Walker Avenue at 200 East 3rd Street. It was constructed about 1900.

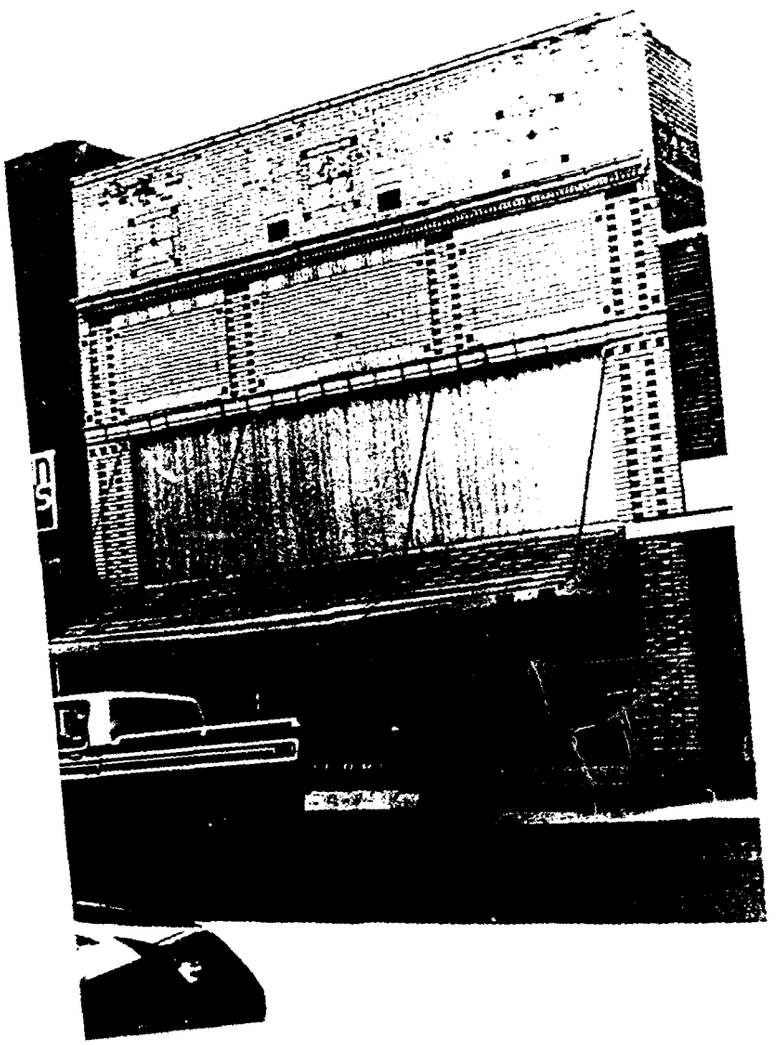

Figure C-5. NLH-83-98, 304 Ward Avenue.

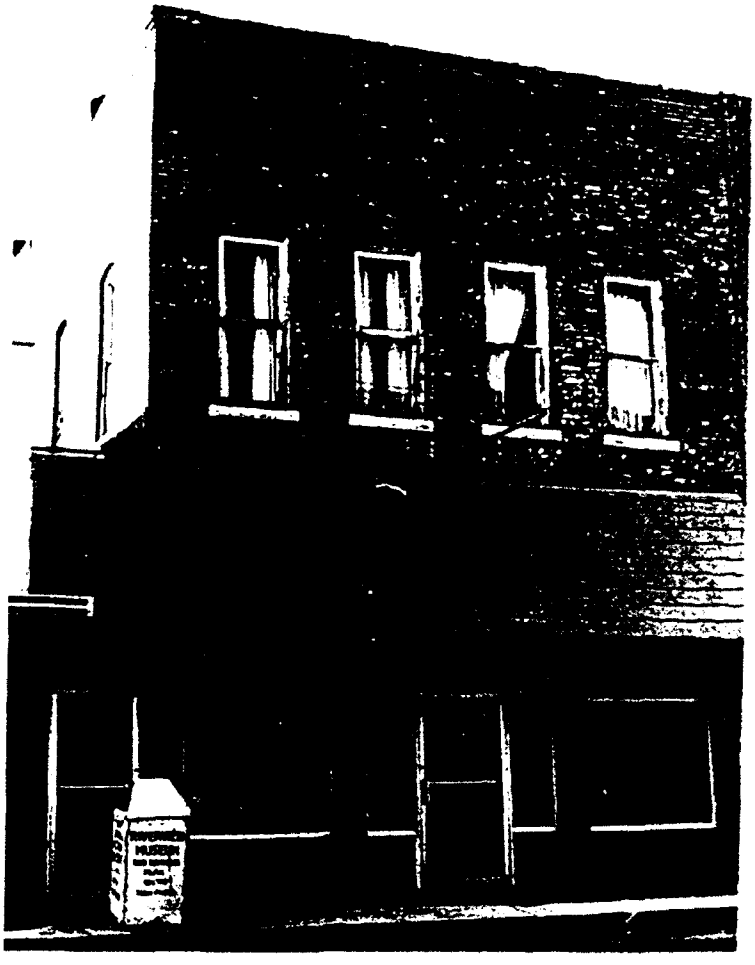

Figure C-6. NLU-83-100, 308 Ward Avenue.

Figure C-7. NLU-83-104, Victorian Queen Anne House.

Figure C-8. NLU-83-105, Doublepen House with Center Hall.

NLU-83-105

This structure is a single story double pen frame house with a central front door and a lean-to at the rear (Figure C-8). It has a raised concrete foundation, a covered front porch and ship lapped wooden siding. The shingles are asphalt and it has no outside chimney. It is located at 204 East 3rd Street and was built about 1920.

NLU-83-106

This is a one-story Victorian Queen Anne house with a pyramidal roof (Figure C-9). It has a raised concrete and brick foundation, a covered front porch and an interior chimney. It has a pediment with window over the front porch and a pediment with window roofing or bay on the north side. The house has asbestos siding and an asphalt shingle roof. It is located at 300 East 3rd Street and was built about 1900.

NLU-83-107

This structure is a one-story bungalow with a screened-in front porch. It has a concrete foundation, horizontal wooden siding, one exterior chimney and an asphalt shingle roof. It is located at 308 East 3rd Street and was built about 1920.

NLU-83-108

This is a Victorian Princess Anne two-story house (Figure C-10). It has a raised foundation, horizontal wooden siding, an asphalt shingle roof and a screened-in porch. It is located on the southwest corner of East 3rd Street and Eastwood Avenue at 310 East 3rd Street. It was built about 1900.

NLU-83-109

This structure is a one-story, stucco covered railroad depot with a crenelated roof. This building now houses the Riverview Museum. It was built about 1900 and was originally the Frisco Railroad Depot. It has been declared ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places by the Missouri Advisory Council.

NLU-83-110

This is a one-story brick warehouse with a flat roof. The roof has terra cotta edging. It is located on the south side of Carleton Avenue between 2nd Street and West 3rd Street. It was built about 1920.

NLU-83-111

This structure is a two-story brick business building which houses the 1st State Bank of Caruthersville on the northeast corner of Ward Avenue and W. 3rd Street at 100 West 3rd Street. It has been extensively remodeled and modernized with the addition of brick and glass walls and concrete block lattice embelishment. The older part of the building was built about 1900 and the newer about 1970.

Figure C-9. NLU-83-106, Victorian Queen Anne.

Figure C-10. NLU-83-108, Victorian Princess Anne House.

NLU-83-112

This is a two-story brick business building. It has a flat roof which is stepped in the rear. There are no second story windows. The bottom front has been modernized with metal framed glass display windows and a metal awning over the sidewalk. It is located at 106 West 3rd Street directly north of the 1st State Bank of Caruthersville (NLU-83-111) and houses part of Cooperman's Furniture. Its historic name is the New York Store and it was built about 1900.

NLU-83-113

This is a two-story brick business building which is stuccoed in the rear (Figure C-11). It has a flat roof which is stepped in the rear and the windows are boarded over. There is an old painted sign on the north side of the building. It is located at 104 West 3rd Street, north of Cooperman's Furniture. It was built about 1910.

NLU-83-114

This structure is a one-story stuccoed business building. It has been extensively remodeled and has a false metal mansard roof. The stucco appears to be part of the remodeling. It is located at 134 West 3rd Street and houses William E. Townsend, C.P.A. It was built about 1920.

NLU-83-115

This is a brick two-story business building with a flat roof (Figure C-12). It has a covered porch with brick pillars in front. It is located at 138 West 3rd Street directly south of the KCRV Building (NLU-83-116).

NLU-83-116

This is a brick two-story business building with a flat roof with terra cotta edging. The lower front has been modernized with metal panels and aluminum framed windows. It is located at 144 West 3rd Street, on the southeast corner of Carleton Avenue and West 3rd Street. It now houses the KCRV radio station and a pizza parlor. It was built about 1910.

NLU-83-117

This structure is a two-story red brick building with a flat roof (Figure C-13). It has terra cotta trim and the side entrance on E. 3rd Street is surrounded by an elaborate terra cotta molding. The upstairs windows are boarded closed and the lower front has been modernized with tile and metal and a metal awning over the sidewalk. It is located at 225 Ward Avenue and is on the southeast corner of Ward Avenue and East 3rd Street. It is known as the Exchange building and was built about 1920.

NLU-83-118

This is a one-story brick business building. It has a flat roof and the upper front has been remodelled with the addition of metal paneling and a metal awning over the sidewalk. It is located at 233 Ward Avenue and was built about 1920.

Figure C-11. NLU-83-113, Business Building.

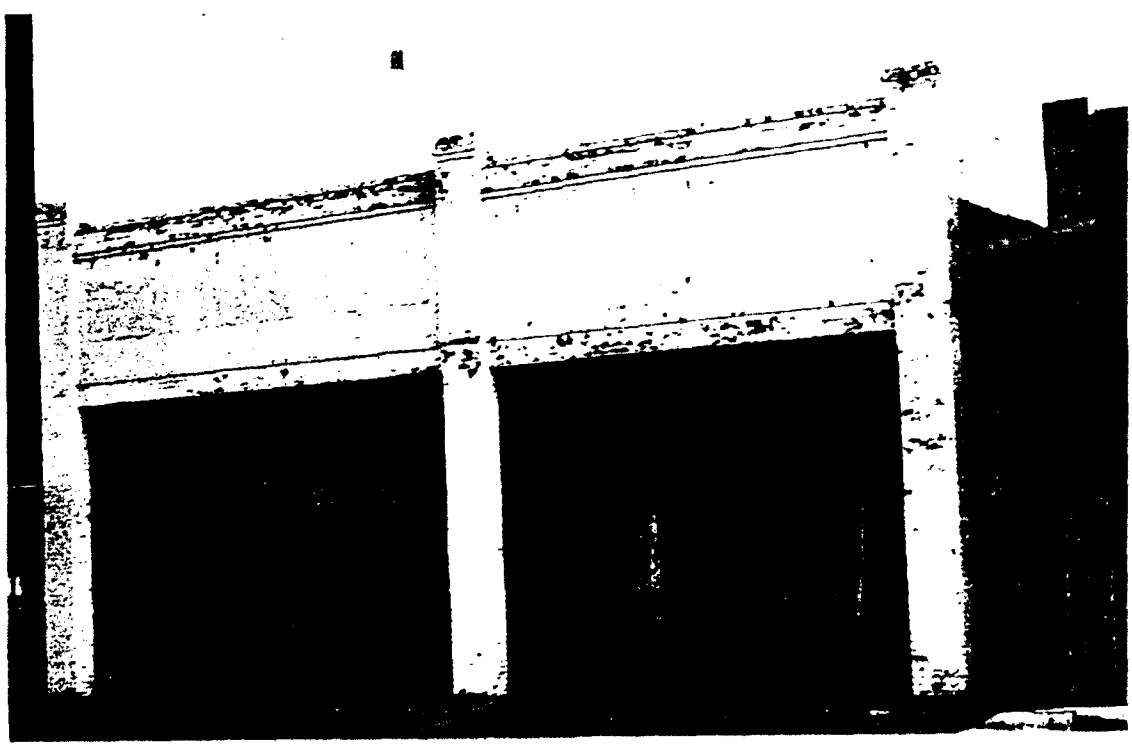

Figure C-12. NLU-83-115. Business Building with Porch.

NLU-83-119

This structure is a one-story brick and concrete business building. It has a flat roof and terra cotta roof edging. The front is partially glass brick and partially brick. It has a metal awning over the sidewalk. It is located at 221 Ward Ave. directly east of the Exchange building (NLU-83-118). It was built about 1920.

NLU-83-120

This structure is a brick two-story business building with a flat roof. The lower front has been bricked with glass bricks and there is a metal awning over the sidewalk. It is located at 219 Ward Ave., directly east of NLU-83-119. It is known as the Sanders Realty Building and today houses the Riverfront Grill and Bar. It was built in 1918.

NLU-83-121

This structure is a two-story stucco building with a pyramidal roof. It appears to have been a residence at one time but today is intergrated through ramps and other building modifications into the complex of buildings making up the J. P. Berry Welding Company. It is located at 108 2nd Street. It was built about 1920.

NLU-83-122

This structure is a one-story brick business building with a flat roof. The roof has terra cotta edging on it. The windows are boarded over with fiberglass sheeting. This structure is located at 200 Walker Avenue and is part of the J. P. Berry Welding Complex. The building was built about 1930.

NLU-83-123

This structure is a two-story brick warehouse with a false front and a flat roof with a stepped roofline. The front of the building has been stuccoed and brick applied to the lower one third of the front. There is a tin rectangular, gable roofed building attached perpendicularly to the rear of the brick building. This structure is located at 121 East 3rd Street, directly south of the Exchange Building (NLU-83-117). It was built about 1910.

NLU-83-124

This structure is a two-story Tri-Gabled Ell style house (Figure C-14). It has an interior chimney, asphalt shingle roof, asbestos siding and wrought iron porch supports. The front porch is covered. It is located at 305 East 3rd Street, on the southeast corner of East 3rd Street and Bushey Avenue. It was built about 1900.

NLU-83-125

This structure is a one-story Victorian L-shaped cottage (Figure C-15). It has a gable roof with a decorative peak in the middle on one of the gables. It has a bay on the front, closed in front porch, horizontal wooden siding and

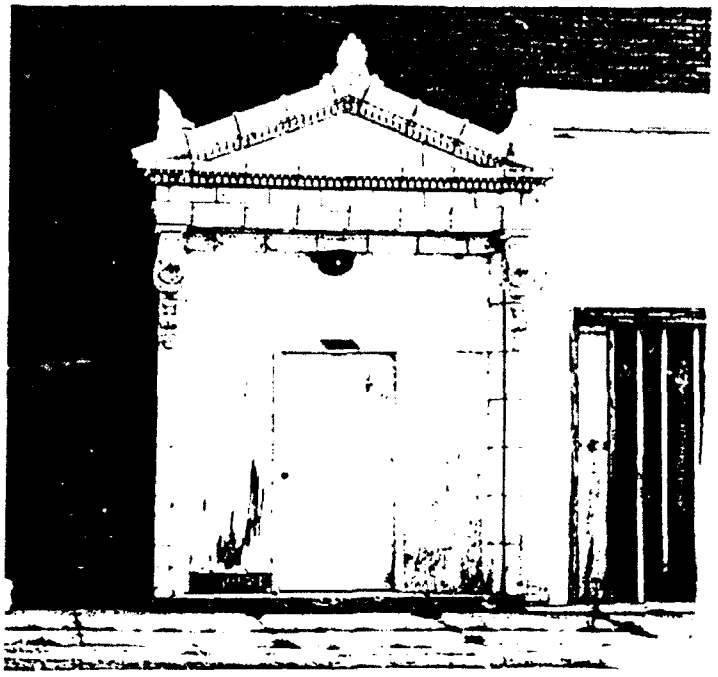

Figure C-13. NLU-83-117, Door on 3rd Street side of Exchange Building.

Figure C-14. NLU-83-124, Tri-Gabled Ell House.

Figure C-15. NLU-83-125, Victorian L-Shaped Cottage with Decorative Peak on Roof.

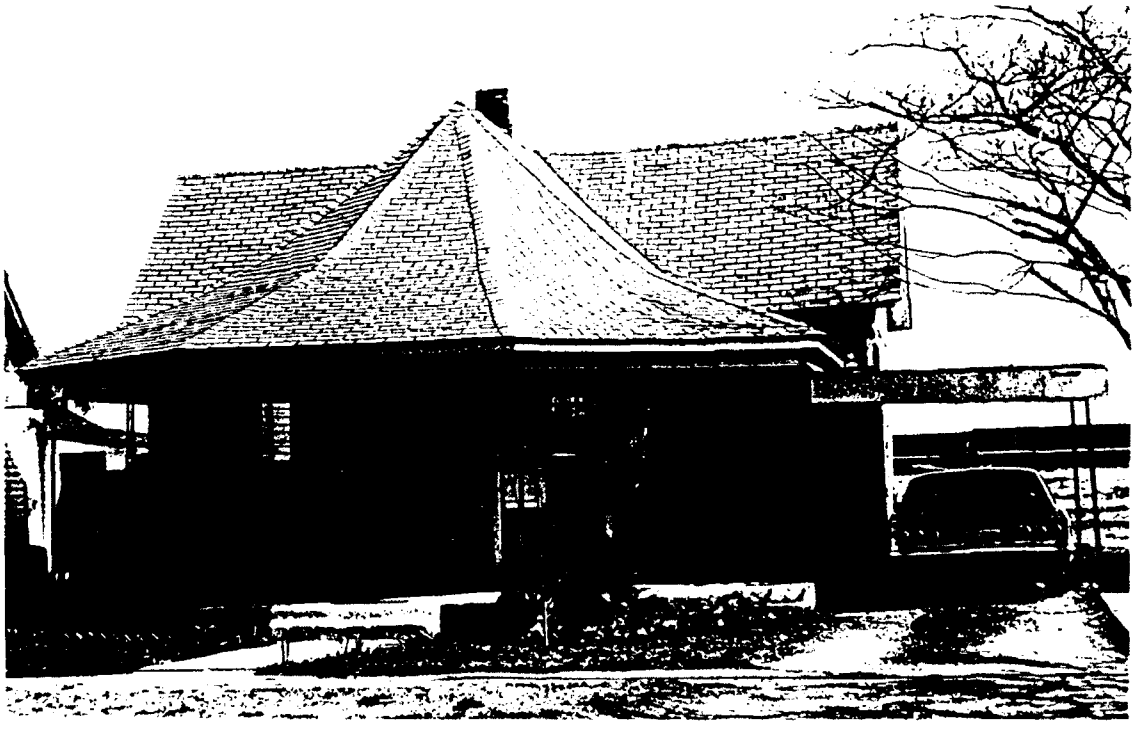

Figure C-16. NLU-83-126, Saddlebag House with Added Bay.

asphalt shingle roof. It is located at 309 E. 3rd Street and was built about 1900.

NLU-83-126

This structure is a single-story saddlebag house with an added bay with turrets on the front (Figure C-16). It has some horizontal wooden siding and some asphalt siding. The front porch is covered and has wrought iron supports. The roof is gable with asphalt shingles. It is located at 311 East 3rd Street and was built about 1900.

APPENDIX C
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APPENDIX D

PERSONS CONSULTED

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PERSONS CONSULTED

DATE	PERSON/ADDRESS/EXPERTISE	SUBJECT MATTER
3-18-83	Carl House and Kenneth Lad, Caruthersville, MO Chief Field Inspector and Area Engineer, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Let them know we were in area and were told they would help all they could
3-18-83	Billy Jack Davis Caruthersville, MO Assistant Engineer, St. Francis Levee District of Missouri	Obtained old maps, key to levee and general information
3-21-83	George Glozier Caruthersville, MO Engineer, St. Francis Levee District of MO	Obtained the 1896 Levassieur survey maps but unfortunately missing one for our area
3-21-83	Michael Weichman and Judifer Deal, Office of Historic Preservation, Jefferson City, MO SHPO, Chief of Review and Compliance and Assistant	Information about Missouri's State Plan and standards for archeology
3-21-83	Larry Grantham Jefferson City, MO SHPO Archeologist	Information on the location of archival resources in Missouri
3-21-83	Melvin Dowling Caruthersville, MO Manager, MFA Grain Operations	Information about the MFA Grain complex
3-22-83	Morrell DeReign, Jr. Caruthersville, MO Owner, Pemiscot County Abstract and Investment Company	Information about land patents and holdings in area
3-22-83	James Murphy Caruthersville, MO County Recorder, Pemiscot Co., MO	Information on what county records available and what available from state
3-22-83	Katharine Crysler Caruthersville, MO Office Manager, St. Francis Levee Board	Information on Powell's Ferry heirs
3-22-83	Sue Swinger Caruthersville, MO Local informant, member historical society	Information about Powell's Ferry
3-23-83	Tommy Sayre Caruthersville, MO Local informant	Information about buildings at Powell's Ferry

DATE	PERSON/ADDRESS/EXPERTISE	SUBJECT MATTER
3-23-83	Ralph Clayton Caruthersville, MO Local informant	Information about Powell's Ferry, the Powell daughters and the Roberts House
3-23-83	Mrs. Elmer Miller Caruthersville, MO Local informant	Information about Powell's Ferry. Mrs. Miller used to live there but did not have time to go into detail
3-23-83	Rita Ward Caruthersville, MO Local informant	Information about the Riverview Museum building
3-23-83	Josephine Van Cleve Caruthersville, MO Local informant	Information about old Caruthersville during the early 1900's
3-23-83	Beatrice Latimer Caruthersville, MO Local informant	Information about the Roberts House which has burned
3-23-83	Will Anderson Caruthersville, MO Local informant	Information about Powell's Ferry
3-24-83	Clara Wibberly Caruthersville, MO Secretary, Caruthersville Chamber of Commerce	Gave us copies of what the Chamber of Commerce had on historic sites in Caruthersville
3-25-83	Sue Swinger Caruthersville, MO Local informant, member of historical society	Information about riverfront Caruthersville in the early 1900's

APPENDIX E

CORRESPONDENCE

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

College of Arts and Sciences

Department of Anthropology
American Archaeology
Archaeological Survey of Missouri
15 Swallow Hall
Columbia, Missouri 65211
Telephone (314) 882-3544

9 June 1983

Nancy Clendenen
Heartfield, Price and Greene, Inc.
802 North 31st Street
Monroe, LA 71201

3 -83

Dear Ms. Clendenen:

After discussing the Historic Inventory Forms that you recently sent us for numbering with ASM site numbers, Dr. Michael J. O'Brien, ASM Director and I determined that they are not eligible for inclusion into the ASM files. All appear to be too late to be included as archaeological or historical resources. We hope that this information will help you with respect to your contractual obligations.

Should you have any questions regarding the above, please don't hesitate to call us. Thank you for your interest in the Archaeological Survey of Missouri.

Sincerely yours,

David E. Griffin
Coordinator
Archaeological Survey of Missouri

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